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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4-30 P.M.				
15th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10513
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th „	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6535

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MARMORA	10515		
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Start on THURSDAY
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COMORIN	8,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	29th Oct. „
DORANIES	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
MEKA	8,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

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SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
DORANIES	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept. „
MEKA	8538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

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HITOROWU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
NAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
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11th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,995	G. Bartoli	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4782	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

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OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors :—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman." Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable :—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Baven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago : "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

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All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise, they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
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NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,
(Including J. R. Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra Railways.)
SUPPLY OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway on or before the 10th September, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 400 to 500 Tons MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK SQUARES of best quality and 100 to 200 Tons of second quality delivered at Bhavnagar Bunder before end of October 1908.

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B. G. J. P. Railway.

BHAVNAGAR PARA,
7TH AUGUST, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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SEALED TENDERS, will be received by the Undersigned, on FRIDAY the 21st August, 1908, before 1 P. M. for the right of "Erecting stands for spectators on the Esplanade Parade Ground, during the ensuing Triangular Cricket Matches."

Each Tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to the Superintendent of Esplanade.

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E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

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POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers,
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	55 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF REDYJAMAICA.
Estd. since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law, Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.
1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Hundi realised Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture." —June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the Writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED 2 CLERKS, Eurasians or Portuguese. Salaries Rs. 50—5—75, and Rs. 30—3—45. They must produce certificates of having passed the University or Departmental School Final, or full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce. Should be able to Typewrite. Applications in their own handwriting to be addressed to
THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE,
St. George's Hospital,
Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Vegetable Albumen, and Phosphates.)
Refreshes the tired brain, Vitalises the System, Restores health, spoiled either through over-exertion or through "excesses."
Per ½ lb. bot. Rs. 3-8.
F. S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons Captain J. Le Fennre arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer, City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H. Findlay, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Frankdale, 3,099 tons, Captain W. R. Kidd, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain W. J. Bishop sailed on Monday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and Major Greffiths, 2 natives and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 8th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 10.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Firozeh.....2605 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatfield...2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrul Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crasth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2723 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Bobb .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vedala.....2764 Feuvre.....M M & Co
Warora .....3565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
F Okhla...3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Chappel.....Busreh 17-8 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B H ndoo...	3156	Groves...	Hull...	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co
C & E Merton Hall	2777	Prowse	Newport	28-8	K N &Co
H Naderi...	1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co
K Mahamdi..	547	Ahmed .	Repairing.	N F B	o S N Co Ld
L Sabarmati.	524	Mahomed	Repairing	N F B	o S N Co Ld
M Atavi...	2324	Hill	Jeddah....	1-9	B & P S N Co
P Umunbi	2138	Miller M'borough		24-8	W & A G & Co
P & E Divanna.	1785	Hide.	Shanghai...	18 8	...P & O Co

M W D D

Persia	...4193	Haughton.....	Londen...	15-8	P & O Co

H W P D

Babadari	...829	Fakiera.....	M'Goa	12-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Pouani	552	Shamsudin .B'nager		11-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	...443	Ismail...K'chi.....		11-8	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	953	Rothwell	K'chi	14-8	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester3562.Findlay.A'wp 25-8 K N&Co
2 Massilia3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .2681 Mesocini..Genoa 15-8.F R S N Co
4 Capri 2718.Pedone. Shanghai..17-8. F & R S N Co
6 Chupra... 3954 Henderson Antwerp12-8M M & Co
7 Ras Issa2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru.2464 Winckler,Kobe.17-8 N Y Kaisha
9 Pasha.....3839 Elliot Turner K'chi22-8...M & Co
10&11 City of Paris 5909 Campbell L'pool15-8 K N & Co
15 Goalpara...1359 Bishop.....Busreh...10-8M M & Co
16 Dumra.....762 Cole.....Busreh. ...13-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	City of Manchester s	Findlay	Karachi Aug. 8
	Vadala s	Fenure.....	Calcutta July 20

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kauzler s	Michelsen	Zanzibar &c
	Goalpara s	Bishop	Persian Gulf &c

The steamer Frankdale Kidd for Baltimere, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Ahmadi, for Jedah.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, etc.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, etc.
" Capri, for China, etc.
" Devanha, for China, etc.
" City of Manchester, for Liverpool, etc.
" Totomi Maru, for China, etc.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY AUGUST 2.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
May 29	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea		
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
July 9	H. M. S. Dufferin (Port Guard Boat)	Sea		
12	Kastini	South Shields	27	Busreh
13	H. M. S. Philomel	Perim	1	Hodeidah
19	Wissmann	Ras Alula	1	Somali Coast
22	Africa	D'Jibouti	26	Ras Alula
23	S. N. Celenna	Ras Alula	30	Jeddah
	Mahommadi	Bombay	26	Makalla
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	24	Cal'tavia K'chi
25	M. Bacquehem	Trieste	26	Somali Coast
	Falcon	Somali Coast	27	Bombay
26	Persia	London	26	Yokohama
	D. Derfflia pur.	Bremen		London
	Namur	Yokonama		Marseilles
	Polynesien	Yokobama	27	
27	Oronsay	Barry		
	Baron Inner-dale	Cardiff		
28	Muncaster Castle	Kobe		New York
	Nile	London	31	Calcutta
	Hellas	Hanchow	29	Marseilles
	Alicante	Manilla		Liverpool
	York	Bremen		Sydney
	Australien	Marseilles		Yokohama
29	Adria	Genoa		Mussawa
	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Binger	D'Jibouti		D'Jibouti
	Africa	Berbera	30	D'Jibouti
	R. Rubattino	Genoa	31	Bombay
	Garryvaly	Bombay		France
30	Baron Eldon	Perim		
	Woodcock	Mucalla		
	Caledonia	Bombay	2	Bombay
	China	Sydney	31	London
31	Dilwara	Calcutta	1	London
	Ahmadi	Jeddah	2	Bombay
	Silver Spray	Southampton		
1	Belle of England	Swakim		
	Falcon	Somali Coast		
	Guildhall	Busreh		London
2	Vindobona	Calcutta		Trieste

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur left Delagoa Bay for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Marmora, left Hongkong on the 8th August.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 14th instant at 6 p m.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 9th and is expected to arrive here on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 9th instant. The same Co's. Steamer Trieste from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Aden on the 9th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
Aug.		
5	Urlana	Rangoon
7	Lawoe	Colombo
7	Overdale	Calcutta
7	Mombassa	Calcutta
8	Mazagon	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS AUGUST 10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1,200 cwts myrabollams Antaji Mahadew; 114 tons linseed, A Moritz and Co; 200 cwts dillseed, and 100 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause; 500 cwts myrabollams R K Shah and Co; 13 bales wool H A Jan Mahomed; 80 bales wool M Ratansie; 50 bales wool, J Moolchund.

City of Paris s—2 bales wool S Bhimji, 3,175 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 7 bales silk kokoon Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 15 bales hemp R Mancherji; 156 bales hemp Latham and Co; 24 bales skins, R M Kooka; 3 cases brassware, 1 case sandalwood boxes, 1 case cotton table covers L B Bhootwalla; 10 cwts fishmaws M Jafferbhoy and Co: 60 cwts aloes, A H Mowjie and Co; 73 cwts dry ginger, V Huridas; 16 bales hides and skins R Moloobhoy; 30 cwts deer horns B Esmail; 42 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales hides H Noormahomed and H Essa; 19 bales hides and skins H Oomer and H Moosa; 30 bales hides and skins B Esmail; 9 bales carpets W and A Graham and Co; 126 cwts gum H Ebrahimji; 89 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 bales carpets Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—11 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, H D Sassoon and Co.

Ras Issa s—32,000, cwts castorseed, and 13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts gum, T Nursey; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ras Issa s- 2,236 bales cotton, 4,260 cwts rapeseed 19,620 cwts, mowraseed, 2,800 cwts poppyseed and 9,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

City of Manchester s—35 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 1,000 tons, manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts, mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,087 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher; 2,000 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,00 cwts, linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 450 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 20 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—300 cwts dillseed, Baner Krause; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

City of Paris s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—439 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Totomi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, the Mitsue B Kaisha.

Capri s—160 cwts bysabole, A H Mowja and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,026 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,350 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—209 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Devanha s—1,030 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 900 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, the Mitsue B Kaisha; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist C Bomonji and Co.

Totomi Maru s—410 bales twist, the M B Kaisha, 532 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

According to a Jibutil message to the Paris "Journal," it is announced from Adis Abeba that Prince Lidj Eyassu, grandson of the Negus and Heir Apparent to the Abyssinian Throne, is about to visit Europe in company with his father, the Ras Mikhael. The Prince will go to Rome and proceed then to Paris, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Constantinople, where he will embark for his return voyage to Jibutil. The Negus, it is said, desires that his successor should make the acquaintance of the heads of the principal European States and see their capitals.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBB—August 5, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Captain Robb, I. M. S., of a daughter.

ROWAN-ROBINSON—August 1, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. J. R. Rowan-Robinson, the Leicestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SIMMONS—GREEN—August 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Pallavaram, by the Rev. E. Bull, Sergeant John Thomas Simmons, Worcester Regiment, to Elizabeth Mary Adelaide, elder daughter of Mrt W. Green, late S. and T. Corps.

DEATHS.

IRVINE.—August 6, at Bangalore, Ronald Duncan, son of Captain and Mrs. F. D. Irvine, R. E., aged 10½ months.

NANGLE—August 5, at Secunderabad, Maud Isabella Nanny, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Nangle, 96th Berar Infantry, aged 4 months.

PHILBRICK—August 7, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Reginald Philbrick, Lieutenant, 8th Rajputs.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water 10-55m.; 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.

Banks closed, Hindu Cocoanut Holiday.

Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Football, the Harwood League,

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m.; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, August 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-36a.; Low water 4-47m 5-44a,

Thursday, August 13.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 5 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 0-20a., Low water, 5-36m., 6-29a.

Friday, August 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

Saturday, August 15.—Cricket; Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

Sunday August 16.—9th Sunday, after Trinity. Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana Ground. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-3m., 2-24a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-40a.

Monday, August 17.—Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-15 p. m. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a. Low water; 8-43m., 9-27a.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual Fair in connection with the Cocoanut Holiday will be held on the Esplanade to-night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m., on Saturday the 15th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a Vernacular account book, a tiffin basket, two packets matches, a wooden pipe, two pieces of cloth, a gold neck ornament, a box of Vernacular phamphlets, two halves of Rs. five notes, some plates, etc., three lamp brackets, a brown waterproof, a brown and white spaniel, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Selection	The Dairy Maids...P. Reubens
Selection from	La Mascotte.....Andron
Paris Moun Dance Rosita.....	Missud
Valse	Layante .....Wheeler
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore..Sullivan
Gavotte	Les Cloches du St. Malo Rimmer

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned meeting of "The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association" for the discussion on the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay, its causes and remedies, was held in the Association Room on Wednesday the 5th instant under the presidentship of Mr. T. S. Dawson, Mr. L. A. Parker, one of the members of the Association introduced the subject in a carefully prepared and interesting paper. There was a long discussion and many written opinions on the subject from Engineers in Bombay were read and noted. A Committee of the prominent members of the Association has been formed to draw a full report on the subject which will be discussed at the next General Meeting to be held on the 19th instant. In the meantime expressions of opinions are invited from the Bombay Engineers who are not members of the Association to the address of the Secretary No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the guns, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The ill-defined depression in Chota Nagpur, yesterday has disappeared.

Monsoon has given nearly general rain in the East United Provinces, Central India and Lower Burma, and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, Orissa, the West United Provinces, South-West Rajputana, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; also isolated falls in other parts of the country.

Principal rainfall amounts are:—Tavoy, two inches; Minbu, three-quarters of an inch; Shillong, two inches; Sambalpur, three inches; Allahabad and Jhansi, three-quarters of an inch; Simla, one inch; Rawalpindi, two inches; Nizamabad, Hyderabad and Cuddapah, half an inch.

The sky is moderately to heavily clouded, except in the Indus Valley, where it is only lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the interior of South India and isolated falls elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th August was 29·698 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Santa Cruz	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	54·77	51·65	56·91	59·41
Monday, 10th August ...	1·10	1·81	0·97	0·56
Total.....	55·87	53·46	57·88	59·97
Up to same date last year...	76·36	80·49	80·87	83·22

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 10.

Rainfall up to 10 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date. 1906.	Corrdg. Total 1907.	Corrdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·95	49·91	29·72	77·99

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Crop prospects generally good so far.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants flourishing. More rain wanted in eastern districts.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Break needed generally. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Heavy continuous rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Showery.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Fine weather has set in. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 10th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·97 inches of rain and Delhi 0·35 inch. Skies are clear in the south-west and heavily overcast in the extreme north, but over the rest of the area they are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature continues normal or in defect during the day while at night it is normal or in excess. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Allahabad has received 0·74 inch, Cawnpore 0·33 inch, Mainpuri 0·50 inch and Jhansi 0·75 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Calms are reported from all stations except Cawnpore and Mainpuri where winds are easterly or south-easterly.

Sind and Bajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Lower Sind and heavily overcast over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are northerly at Ajmir and west-north-westerly at Karachi but calms prevail at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West,—Indore has received 0·35 inch of rain and Bhavnagar Para 0·50 inch. Skies are moderately clouded except in parts of Gujarat and West Central India, where heavy cloud persists. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are southerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been local; Jubbulpore has had 0·40 inch, Saugor 0·46 inch and Akola 0·17 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in Berar, but are heavily overcast over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay reports 0·56 inch, Ratnagiri 0·27 inch and Murmugao 0·30 inch. Skies remain heavily overcast at Ratnagiri but are only moderately clouded at the other stations. Usual humidity and temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0·65 inch and Hyderabad 0·55 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast and the United Provinces and Hyderabad. The falls have been generally light over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan, local rain in Malabar and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	98·6	83·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (9th)	85·3	77·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·8	87·0	...	3·75
Rawalpindi	88·9	73·1	1·97	27·41
Lahore	93·9	81·7	0·00	18·89
Sirsa.....	•94·3	79·6	...	16·30
Ambala	92·5	82·0	...	11·48
Delhi	88·7	79·7	0·35	27·02
Agra.....	90·0	80·0	...	22·47
Mainpuri.....	89·3	?	0·50	14·94
Jhansi	85·5	77·0	0·75	15·76
Cawnpore	85·4	78·0	0·33	13·04
Allahabad	86·6	76·0	0·74	16·82
Jacobabad	107·1	86·8	...	2·13
Karachi	88·5	80·0	...	5·17
Ajmer	85·4	78·2	...	19·79
Jaipur	84·2	77·1	0·02	16·14
Kotah	90·5	80.1	...	24·06
Bhuj.....	87·1	75·5	0·10	8·81
Dwarka	85·3	78·2	...	10·51
Veraval	80·7	76·3	0·04	18·42
Rajkot	87·9	74·7	...	15·00
Bhavnagar Para.....	86·8	74·5	0·50	19·45
Surat	84·6	76·6	0·05	37·91
Ahmedabad	88·6	78·2	0·03	21·03
Deesa	88·8	77·4	0·01	30·48
Neemuch	84·0	73·7	...	14·96
Indore	84·1	73·1	0·35	20·03
Jubbulpore	85·5	74·3	0·40	34·31
Saugor	79·1	74·0	0·46	21·42
Hoshangabad	83·6	75·4	...	20·99
Khandwa.....	89·2	75·1	...	13·45
Akola	88·2	75·1	0·17	21·79
Amraoti	87·8	73·3	...	19·47
Nagpur.....	...	...	...	...
Chanda	91·5	78·0	...	37·71
Raipur	86·7	76·6	0·08	28·49
Bombay	82·1	75·7	0·56	40·14
Ratnagiri.....	83·3	75·4	0·27	61·49
Mormugao	84·0	76·2	0·30	93·07
Karwar	83·3	?	0·09	117·08
Mahableshwar.....	69·4	71·1	...	86·60
Ahmednagar	84·0	70·5	...	6·39
Poona	80·0	69·3	0·02	9·66
Sholapur	90·8	71·9	...	7·91
Bijapur	88·2	69·2	...	3·91
Belgaum	76·3	66·6	0·08	46·15
Aurangabad.....	87·7	69·2	...	11·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	74·2	0·60	25·54
Hyderabad	86·3	71·7	0·55	13·49
Mangalore	82·7	75·4	0·15	122·59
Calicut.....	81·8	75·1	0·16	83·73
Cochin	83·7	75·3	0·30	62·17
Colombo	85·0	78·0	...	7·56
Masulipatam	94·8	78·6	...	9·74
Bellary	95·5	74·3	...	1·69
Cuddapah	97·7	74·6	0·38	3·83
Madras.....	90·6	79·5	...	5·04
Bangalore	84·3	66·3	...	5·83
Coimbatore	88·9	71·3	0·04	1·89
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	82·4	77·5	0·03	4·93

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th August.

308.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant :—

To-day Tuesday, 11th Inst—There will be no Parade owing to Public Holiday.

Wednesday, 12th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday 13th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

309.—It is notified for information that there will be no drill for "G" Company on Tuesday the 11th instant.

310.—Command.—Lieut J. E. B. Hotson, will take over Command of "D" Company with effect from this date and until further orders.

311.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company.

No. 6451 Vol. H. Ross.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th August.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade Orders is published for information.

x x x x

Brigade after orders by Brigadier General R. M Greenfield C. B. Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay, August 18.

Extract of Bombay Brigade Orders. No. 903 August 1.

SPECIAL.

No, 903. Before any of the additional troops leave for Poona, the General Officer Commanding, desires to express his high appreciation of the Soldier like behaviour of troops and British and India, and of the Volunteers, throughout the recent disturbances in Bombay.

Disagreeable duties have invariably been performed with the utmost cheerfulness and the spirit of restraint and forbearance which has been displayed under the most trying circumstances, reflects

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

The "Pioneer":—The Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, of which Sir James Mackay was Chairman, set forth in full detail, in their report, the manner in which the Railway Board should exercise its functions. As the new system is now being instituted it may be of interest to quote the exact recommendations of the Committee. They were strongly of opinion that the power and responsibility of the Board should be concentrated in one man, the President, whose decisions on the questions with which the Board is empowered by Government to deal should be absolute, while associated with him should be two members whose position should be that of assistants and advisers. "It is desirable," they went on to say, "that one of the two members should have had wide experience in railway construction and the other in the management of railway traffic; and possibly, as railway business increases in India, it may be found desirable to strengthen the Board by adding other members with special qualifications to deal with particular branches of business. In the event of the two members of the Board disagreeing with the decision of the President, they should be given the right to represent their views in writing to the Government of India. We anticipate that if the constitution of the Board is changed in the manner suggested, the business will be conducted with much more celerity and efficiency than under the present system. We would add that we consider it of much importance that the Board should have a thoroughly adequate and efficient office and headquarters staff." The Government of India were in accord with these views, for they had had experience of the difficulties arising from dissentient opinions among the members of the Board, the Chairman being individually answerable to Government for the acts of the Board though he was liable to be overruled by the votes of his two colleagues. The absolute power now vested in the President will prevent anything of this kind occurring, while at the same time the other members will always be privileged to address the Government if they dissent from his decisions. The importance of having an efficient staff at headquarters will be generally admitted: the President should be in a position to command the best talent for the secretariat establishment, and measures to ensure this will doubtless be taken in due course. It is not intended to increase the number of members on the Board at present, though this may come at some future period. There are some other points of importance in the Committee's recommendations. Under the original system the Government seem to have interfered too much with the Board, and the Board, in its turn, too much with the great railway administrations. Now it is laid down that the Government of India, as a general rule, should interfere as little as possible with the action of the Board in technical question and matters of detail, and that in affairs of importance, when such interference is unavoidable, the opinions of the Board should be treated both in substance and form with special consideration. The objection taken in some quarters that the Board is thus being made "an authority outside the Government" did not appeal to the Committee in the least. They argued that "in view of the fact that practically the whole railway system of India, with a capital value of something like £290,000,000 is the property of Government, that great financial, political, economic, and military questions are involved in the administration of that system, and that the important rights and obligations of the Government in rolation to the various agencies to which it has entrusted the working of a number of its lines are governed by formal contracts, it is manifestly impossible that the ultimate decision of large questions can ever be delegated to any authority outside the Government of India." They instanced Local Governments directly administering the great Provinces of India, as not being in that outside position; and the new scheme places the Board to some extent in the position of a Local Government. We do not see that any exception can be taken to this line of argument, for the Government retain effective control over the actions of the Board in all really great affairs—interference on minor points will cease and rightly so. On the other hand the Board will have to interfere less will details of the management of individual railways, and to refrain from passing orders on points that are not of material importance. The principle is to be adopted of leaving a wide discretion to Managers and Agents, who can as a rule be trusted to know their own business best. Reasonable supervision must, of course, be maintained, but the Board will have sufficient administrative work at headquarters to keep it fully employed without concerning itself with details of management. As regards tours, these will cease to be visits of inspection; and, as a rule, all the members will not be absent from headquarters at one and the same time—a practice which, in the past, has caused serious delay of business. The President will exercise his discretion in visiting and consulting with Local Governments and railway administrations, and he can depute one or other of his colleagues to investigate a particular question on the spot; but tours extending over several weeks will cease. This is a change for the better, and will meet with public approval. Under the new arrangements the general work of the Board will be expedited, and its important administrative duties should be discharged far more efficiently.

THE LOYALIST MOVEMENT.

The "Madras Mail":—There have been of late welcome indications that loyal Indians are preparing to abandon their attitude of aloofness and to support the Government against the organisers of disloyal agitation. As yet the forces working for the preservation of order have not been co ordinated; indeed, they have scarcely begun to be felt. But there are unmistakable signs that apathy is gradually giving way before the realisation of the serious danger of permitting a disloyal agitation to proceed unchecked. Well-affected Indian gentlemen of position and influence are beginning to understand that they will be failing in their duty to the Government and to their race if they permit agitators to represent the necessary repressive measures now being taken as part of a conflict between the people on the one side and the Government on the other. No such conflict is in progress, but so long as the supporters of law and order stood aloof it was easy to misrepresent matters, and to persuade the ignorant and thoughtless that the Government and the people were in two hostile camps. Now that such bodies as the British Indian Association of Calcutta, whose earnest appeal to loyalists is puplished in another column, are coming forward to point out the obvious but of late often ignored truth that it is the first duty of all citizens to support law and order, the mischievous falsehood of a vindictive bureaucracy on one side and an oppressed people on the other will be less acceptable to even the most credulous of the people. Well aware of the fact that there are many Indians in whose minds theoretical objections to the existing system of government are not incompatible with loyalty, certain agitators have persistently endeavoured to win them over by assuring them that progress lies through disorder, and that before developing into patriotic citizens they must pass through an apprenticeship in disorder and disloyalty. It is time that loyalist Manifestoes, such as that of the British Indian Association, made it perfectly clear that, whether an Indian has theoretical objections to the existing system of administration or not, it is his duty to preserve those orderly conditions under which alone the development of the country can proceed.

The Government have been recommended to weariness to rally the Moderates; but this admirable piece of advice has usually been unaccompanied by any suggestions as to the methods by which the end can be secured. Some who have proffered this counsel have seemed to expect the Government to enter on a kind of agitation in self-defence, to adopt some undignified attitude of apology for governing the country at all. Others have more reasonably suggested that a frank recognition of the fact that India, though still very far from being fit for self-government, has reached a further stage towards it, would rally the Moderates. Such recognition has been most publicly made, and it is practically expressed in the reform schemes; but there has been no great haste on the part of the Moderates to rally to the support of the Government. What is the explanation? Probably it is not ingratitude, though some Moderates have been extremely critical of the proposed concessions, but simply inability to realise that the active intervention of loyal Indians was required for the preservation of order. It ought, in justice to the loyal section of the people to be recognised that the administration of the country in the past has not been of a character to make them keenly aware of their duty in the maintenance of good order. A firmer, more personal system ensured order without much assistance from non-officials. But with the change in the system and the increased participation of Indians in the government, it became more difficult to maintain order without the active support of the loyal element, unless recourse were had to legitimate but unwelcome methods of coercion. Officials have generally not been slow in inviting the co-operation of well-disposed Indians to assist them, and a conspicuous instance is afforded by the appeal Sir Charles Bayley, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has made to those whose influence over the rising generation of Indians, though waning, is still strong. Speaking at Dacca on the 29th of last month, he said, in the course of a speech to a deputation of Pundits:—"To your expressions of loyalty I attach very great importance, for they are based, as you have shown, on the teachings of the great law-giver, Manu, whose authority every Hindu is bound to acknowledge and revere. It is as impossible for a good Hindu to be disloyal as it is for a good Christian to disobey the divine command to 'fear God and honour the King,' or a good Mahomedan to be unfaithful to the *Hukm-i-Wakt*." It is by such appeals to the sacred law of the people and to ideals they have cherished for generations that their duty to the Government and to their country is brought home to them. Loyalty is, fortunately, not an exotic that has to be planted in India; it is a natural growth in the character of the Indian peoples, and it needs but sympathetic care, and the firm removal of the parasitic growths which crush it, to flourish.

INDIAN UNREST.

The "STATESMAN":—The manifesto which the British Indian Association has issued upon the political situation might with advantage have been more definite and emphatic. The document begins by condemning unreservedly the outbreak of anarchy in Bengal and declaring that it is the duty of every citizen to "support law and order." We have no desire to be hypercritical, but we feel that the influential and distinguished signatories have here missed an opportunity of pointing out that in a society which is in a healthy state the citizens not only maintain a benevolent neutrality towards law and order, but help to show unmistakably that the whole force of public opinion is opposed to lawlessness of every description. A popular sentiment of this kind cannot, of course, be created by any artificial means. It is possible, however, for the silence or timidity of those who dislike unconstitutional methods to encourage the more violent spirits. We wonder how many hundreds of the leading men in different localities in their hearts deprecate the boycott, yet have not the courage to oppose the advocates of that policy. It is a pity that the British Indian Association did not make some effort to impress upon these timid supporters of law and order the obligation which rests upon them of being as bold in favour of their own views as the more extreme men are in behalf of their propaganda. With the second portion of the manifesto, which urges both writers and speakers to practise self-restraint, we are on the whole in agreement, though it may be well to observe that the cultivation of a more reasonable spirit on both sides is what is really required. Given a tolerant temper, the restraint in expression will come as a matter of course. Equally admirable is the appeal to the young for more discipline and fer the avoidance of what is termed the "greatest blunder" of which they can be guilty, the folly of forsaking their studies for the treacherous excitements of politics. When the Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta offered this advice he was rated for exaggerating the evils of school-boy politics, and was even told in one Indian journal that political leaders could not restrain the ardour of the young and would not if they could. It is to be hoped that a different reception will be given to the warning of the natural leaders of the people who form the British Indian Association. We do not, however, disguise our conviction that the Appeal should be directed not to the young but to parents and to all who control educational institutions. Parents who send their boys to schools where they are taught that it is their duty to prevent the sale of "bilati" goods, and school committees which tolerate teachers who abuse their authority and betray their responsibility by converting school lessons into political lectures are the real offenders. It is to these guardians of the youth of the country that we must look for a restoration of that dutiful obedience and courteous discipline for which the students of Bengal were once renowned.

EUROPEAN SERVANTS IN INDIA.

The "SIND GAZETTE":—The Jutogh tragedy will, we trust, draw attention to the dangers to which young European girls employed as nurses and maids in India are exposed. In this connection the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society has sent a communication to a contemporary in which she appeals to English ladies to abstain altogether from the practice of bringing out their own country-women to India for domestic service. The writer alludes to the fact that the Girls Friendly Society in England do not recommend girls to take up service as nurses or maids in India until they are over twenty-five years of age, and even this age, our contemporary's correspondent thinks, is too young. She considers that domestic service in India places girls in the way of temptation and danger to which they should never be exposed, and remarks, very properly, that it cannot raise the tone of any girl to be placed on an equality with the native servants of the household; it cannot be an advantage to any girl to have no companionship but those of native servants. She appeals to those ladies who are anxious to have young European and Eurasian girls in their service out here, not to do so, for the girl's sake, but rather to be satisfied with ayahs, or at least people of mature age. There can be but one opinion that domestic service in India for young European girls is a mistake, and not the least danger with which it is fraught is the liability it so often entails of their being left entirely alone at night for hours in isolated bungalows. It is perhaps not likely that English ladies will abstain altogether from the practice of bringing out English nurses and maids to India, but they should recognise that the practice is one which involves serious responsibilities, and that morally they are answerable for the welfare of young girls in their employment. The practice, it may also be said, does not tend to increase British prestige in India.

SOME LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, which is just now the scene of unique celebrations, can be called, like Oxford, a city of dreaming spires; almost another home of lost causes. The picturesque Lower Town, with its twisting narrow streets, tall houses, and quaint market-places—the steep rocky heights behind, and the row of buildings perched along the very edge—the broad Dufferin Terrace, with the imposing turreted Chateau Frontenac at the end, strike the visitor as unique in so utilitarian a continent as America, and when one gets into the Upper Town, even there, in the midst of busy, commercial life it is hard to get away from the idea that Quebec is historic and nothing else.

THE HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM.

"At Quebec," says Kipling in his 'Letters to the Family,' "there is a sort of place much infested by locomotives, like a coal-chute, whence rise the heights that Wolfe's men scaled on their way to the Plains of Abraham. Perhaps of all the tidemarks in all our lands the affair of Quebec touches the heart and the eye more nearly than any other. Everthing meets there—France, the jealous partner of England's glory by land and sea for eight hundred years; England, bewildered as usual, but for a wonder not openly opposing Pitt, who knew those other people, destined to break from England as soon as the French pecil was removed; Montcalm himself, doomed and resolute; Wolfe, the inevitable trained workman appointed for the finish, and somewhere in the background one James Cook master of H. M. S. "Mercury," making beautiful and delicate charts of the St. Lawrence River."

GRAY'S "ELEGY."

In the long and bitter struggle between England and France for the possession of the new world, Quebec was the culminating event, and to this day it stands as the immortal monument of Wolfe, who landed, on the night of September 12, 1759, at Foulon (now Wolfe's Cove), just over a mile above the town, scaled the supposedly inaccessible cliffs under cover of darkness, thereby considerably surprising the sentries, and fought the momentous battle on the Heights of Abraham next morning. According to the famous tradition, Wolfe, who was in one of the foremost boats, repeated Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" as the English dropped down stream, adding in a low voice at the end, "Gentlemen, I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec."

WOLFE'S RESOLUTION.

This incident, though supported by the testimony of John Robinson a young midshipman, afterwards a professor at Edinburgh University, has met the usual scepticism attendant on such historical anecdotes. Its concomitance with the actual attack is a little doubtful; Major William Wood, in his "The Fight for Canada," states that instead of taking place at that tense moment when all the English were under the necessary command of silence it occurred the afternoon before, when Wolfe was reconnoitring in a boat. Previous to the battle Wolfe lay dangerously ill for two weeks at a French farmhouse in the camp at Montmorenci, whence, on September 2nd, eleven days before the battle, he sent his last and celebrated despatch to Pitt, which threw even the volatile Horace Walpole into a temporary panic. "The obstacles (Wolfe wrote) we have met with in the operation of the campaign are much greater than we had reason to expect or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy, though superior to us, as from the natural strength of the country which the Marquis of Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon. I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place."

A DUAL MONUMENT.

Curiously enough, both commanders, brave and able soldiers though they were, thought literary fame the greatest of all. While Wolfe was quoting Gray, and envying him who could produce such lines, Montcalm had but one great ambition, and that to become a member of the French Academy. On the Plains a tall marble shaft marks the spot where Wolfe fell—"Here died Wolfe, victorious;" in the Governor's garden on Dufferin Terrace is a duel-faced stone column, erected in joint honour of the two illustrious generals to whom in the words of the epigrammatic Latin inscription, "Valour gave a common death, history a common fame, and posterity a common monument."

A CORRUPT COMPANY.

The present Post Office, near the Place d'Armes, stands on the site of the old Chien d'Or building, to which a very interesting legend attaches. Under the French regime there was, besides the Governor, a chief of the civil administration, called the Intendant; and Francois Bigot, who was appointed Intendant in 1748, erected a large storehouse to hold the goods shipped from Bordeaux, to be sold again to the citizens. This establishment became to be popularly known as La Friponne, or Cheat, on account of the dishonest and oppressive methods it employed. Philibert, a wealthy merchant, waged fierce wars on this corrupt company, and in return incurred the wrath of Bigot, and to show his hatred he had carved above his door the gilded figure of a dog gnawing a bone with the sculptured inscription:

I am a dog gnawing a bone,
While I gnaw I take my repose.
The time will come, though not yet,
When I will bite him who would have bitten me.

Shortly afterwards Philibert was murdered. The assassin was an officer who had been quartered on his house by Bigot, to whom all the evidence pointed as the instigator.

THE IMPRESSIONABLE NELSON.

The whole story has been woven into an historical romance by Kirby, under the title of "The Golden Dog," and the original stone, bearing the dog and the cryptic verse, is to be seen in the front wall of the Post Office to this day. The house was, at a later date, occupied as an inn by a Sergeant Prentice, whose pretty niece so charmed the flighty young commander of H. M. S. "Albemarle," one Horatio Nelson, that the latter's friends had to step in and prevent his marriage to the fair French Canadian. Nelson's future Admiral, John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, commanded the sloop-of-war "Porcupine" at the capture of Quebec, and received from Wolfe, the day before the battle, a miniature of Miss Lowther, the hero's betrothed, to give back to her in case the "invitable trained workman's" presentiment of his death in action should be fulfilled.

INDIFFERENT VERSE.

The war produced a considerable quantity of indifferent verse on both sides. With the English it took the form of occasional patriotic ballads, while the French celebrated all their victories in songs. Edward Botwood, sergeant of the 47th Regiment, was well-known as a minor poet among his comrades and the following lines of his, written on the eve of the expediton to Quebec, were favourites for many years. They are quoted by Parkman in his "Montcalm and Wolfe," and are noticeable as containing a phrase which nowadays is not unknown to the users of slang—"hot stuff."

Come each death-doing dog who dares venture his neck,
Come, fellow the hero that goes to Quebec;
Jump aboard of the transports, and loose every sail,
Pay your debts at the tavern by giving leg bail;
And we that love fighting shall soon have enough;
Wolfe commands us my boys; we shall give them Hot Stuff.

SCOTT'S BROTHER.

Of the many literary men who have visited or made their temporary homes at Quebec it is impossible to enumerate all. Mr. W. D. Howells lived in St. Anne Street, overlooking the Ursuline Covent, while engaged in collecting material for his delightful "A Chance Acquaintance," and both Henry Ward Beecher and Charles Dickens visited the quaint old semi-mediæval city. It was Beecher who called Quebec a populated cliff. Quebec is very rich in literary and artistic treasures; in Laval University are works by Van Dyck, Tintoretto, Poussing, Teniers, Gainsborough and many others, besides a library of 150,000 volumes. Nor must the fact be omitted that in St. Mathew's Churchyard, outside the ramparts, is buried Sir Walter Scott's brother Thomas, to whom for some time was imputed the authorship of "Waverley."

MORLEY'S AND BALFOUR'S IDEALS.

How They Seem to Change Their Parts.

Our academic life touches on rare occasions our political controversies, and casts back upon party reputations curious speculation, writes the "Scotsman." "No University gathering could be more interesting in this opulent suggestion than one in which Lord Morley and Mr. Balfour are the principal lights in a brilliant intellectual constellation. On July 11 these two statesmen met at Manchester. They talked with sincerity, disclosing their intimate tastes and aspirations.

"A superficial observer, fitting the occasion to the political present, might say that the parts were inverted. Lord Morley might appear to him the Conservative; Mr. Balfour the Progressive; Lord Morley the scholar of ancient days; Mr. Balfour the disciple of modernity. The collocation of the two was, indeed, full of piquancy.

A PIQUANT CONTRAST.

"Lord Morley, as Chancellor of the Victoria University—a position of which he is well worthy, for of him it is incontestably true that 'eminent posts make great men greater'—discoursed on the high prerogative of classical studies. In his ideal of a University, literature is the keystone. 'Purely teachnical teaching he does not disparage; but it must always, in his opinion, be subordinated to the classics.

"Mr. Balfour, on his part, believes that the future is with science. 'I would rather,' he said in a passage of self-revelation, 'add—I would rather be known as having added to the sum of our knowledge of the truth of Nature than anything else I can imagine.'

"Here, then, it may appear, is a striking diversity of ideal and aspiration—Lord Morley dwelling and inviting the youth of the country to dwell with him in the literature of the past; Mr. Balfour, envious of the greater achievements of the scientist of to-morrow. Yet it may be of some profit to see whether these two conceptions of University life are not really intertwined in rich harmony.

MR. BALFOUR AND SCIENCE.

"Mr. Balfour seemed to be sensitive to the thought that he might be held to be casting his words into the scale against Lord Morley. 'I believe,' he said, 'that the motive power, the power which is really going to change the external surface of civilisation, which is going to add to the well-being of mankind, which is going to stimulate the imagination of all those who are interested in the universe in which our lot is cast—that lies, after all, with science.'

WHAT IS A CLASSIC?

"But 'what is a classic?' Lord Morley may say. He has in one of his essays put that question, and answered it; and the spirit of the classicist as it exists in him is closely akin to that which Mr. Balfour finds in science. Lord Morley framed his own views in the words as Sainte-Beuve. 'A classic, as the great French writer defines him, 'is an author who has enriched the human mind, who has really added to its treasure, who has got it to take a step further, who has discovered some unequivocal moral truth or penetrated to some eternal passion, in the heart of man where it seemed as though all were known and explored, who has produced his thought or his observation or his invention under some form, no matter what, so it be great, large acute, and reasonable, sane and beautiful in itself.'

MR. BALFOUR ENVIES THE SCIENTISTS.

"Here then Lord Morley and Mr. Balfour draw together in intellectual affinity—both are believers in the gospel of knowledge and progression; both seek the discovery of the secrets of nature, and of man at the pinnacle of the natural world. But again, in this interesting study of similarity growing out of apparent difference, these two leaders, divorced in active political controversy meet on democratic ground. Mr. Balfour is envious of scientific workers. 'Unfortunately,' he says, 'my opportunities have lain in other directions, but the happiest of men surely are those to whom Fortune has given time, leisure, the opportunity, and, above all, the genius which enables them to penetrate into the secrets of nature in such a way that perhaps unknown to themselves, unknown even to the generation in which they are born, something will have been given to mankind which posterity can develop into some great, practical discovery on which the felicity of mankind may depend.'

SCIENCE AND DEMOCRACY.

"This, it may be said, is a democratic picture of the noblest kind. But Lord Morley has also knit together science and democracy. In contesting the views of Sir Henry Maine on popular government, he has declared it as axiomatic that the interests of science and the interests of democracy are one. All propositions about democracy being against science are, he contends, very idle and a little untrue. If democracy travels much further on the way to Socialism, Lord Morley will no doubt recall this opinion. But meantime he finds the true reading of the saying of Pattison, that they 'resolve themselves into a struggle between knowledge and tradition,' and he suggests that democracy is hardly on the side of tradition.

REALLY DANGEROUS PEOPLE.

"Mr. Balfour in his ideal is, therefore, associated with Lord Morley's everyday creed—if that creed is not being submerged by the rising waters of Labour politics and other storms. The exegesis is, at any rate, suggestive and even instructive. If a final link between these two thinkers were needed, it might be found in an aphorism, which fits the Parliamentary environment, and which one of them has quoted with appreciation. Enthusiasm they both admire. But, 'enthusiasts without capacity are the really dangerous people.'"

THE FOURTEENTH season of Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, in which Messrs. Henry J. Wood and Robert Newman have been associated, opens on August 15th, and closes on October 28th. During the ten weeks the following works by British composers will be performed for the first time: Symphony in E flat, Balfour Gardiner; Concerto in D for violoncello and orchestra, Percy H. Miles; Concerto in G minor for pianoforte and orchestra, York Bowen; Suite for orchestra, "A Village Suite." Luard Selby; Prelude to "Agamemnon," W. H. Bell; and two short pieces for orchestra, "Age and youth," Dr. Herbert Brewer.

REGENERATING IRELAND.

She looked cool, fresh, and altogether charming in her pink cotton frock when I met her writes George A. Birmingham in the "Pall Mall." And this was greatly to her credit, for the thermometer stood at 110 degrees in the sun and she was pushing her bicycle up a hill on a road covered inches deep with fine limestone dust. I felt at once that I should like to speak to her. I dismounted, made the usual inquiry for her health, and remarked on the heat of the weather. I received a delightful smile in reply. Her eyes—I had noticed these before when she came to tea with my wife—were liquid and brown eyes like "the fish pools of Heshbon." My position and my age entitled me to continue the conversation in spite of her eyes. I asked her the question asked long ago by one of our nursery poets of a damsel who must have resembled this one. I did not, however, call her "pretty maid" out loud. She replied that the was going to give a lecture on the art of butter making, and she named a National schoolhouse a mile further along the road as the scene of her labours.

"May I go with you?" I asked, and received a gracious consent. Her lectures, it appeared, were open to the public. She welcomed intelligent interest in her work.

I had heard from time to time a good deal about the instructors and instructresses who itinerate about Ireland and teach us all we ought to know—carpentry, cooking, poultry, management, lace making, dairy work, and other excellent things. I was aware, as a householder, that our County Council levied a small rate and that the Department of Agriculture contributed a handsome sum to defray the expenses of all this education. I had often heard that a new and highly efficient Ireland was springing up, under the fostering care of these teachers, from the ruins of our shattered civilization Hitherto I had never actually watched it spring. Here was my opportunity.

"Yours," I said in my elderly sententious manner "is a great work. You are helping forward the regeneration of Ireland."

She smiled again, a puzzled little smile, and like Wordsworth's little village maid, hid her failure to grasp my meaning by repeating her original statement.

"I'm going to lecture on butter-making."

Our immediate neighbourhood has not yet been invaded by the machine-worked creamery. The separator is known to us only by name. We make our butter after the oldest fashion in the most primitive kind of churn. For the most part we make it very badly. If this brown-eyed maiden can really teach us how to make it well she will certainly help to elevate us in the scale of industrial efficiency.

We reached the schoolhouse, and ill cared for, rather dirty building. Six girls were waiting for the instructress. There ought to have been more than six. There ought, I was told, to be sixteen. But there had been a wedding in the morning and there were the customary bridal festivities to follow. Ten virgins—I do not venture to pronounce them wise or foolish—had deserted the butter-making and gone forth to the marriage feast. Our instructress was not a bit put out. I suppose she is accustomed to such happenings. She began her lecture. I am not a practical butter-maker. My attention wandered from her precepts. I eyed the pupils, all of them presumably workers of churns. They ranged in age, I suppose from eighteen years to twenty-five. All of them, with one exception, wore their hair loose over their shoulders. Very sensibly they wore no hats. I judged them to be the daughters of small farmers, the only girls remaining in the world who don't expect to be described as young ladies; perhaps because as a class they come nearer to being ladies than any one else does. There is no lack of intelligence in their faces, nor yet of self-confidence. I imagined, perhaps wrongly, that each one of the six felt herself quite competent to instruct the instructress. They have in all probability come to the lecture, only because "it was give out off the altar on Sunday" that they were to come. We Irish are none of us really rebels. We are all amenable to authority and ready to do as we are bid. Only we like to be bidden by the right person, some one whose commands we recognise to be legitimate. We wouldn't go to learn how to make butter because a Lord Lieutenant told us to. An Act of Parliament passed to make us go would be met with passive resistance.

The practical part of the lesson began while I philosophised. An old-fashioned round churn stood in the middle of the floor. One after another the six girls took the dash and plunged it up and down vigorously, and as it seemed to me, skilfully. There was much splashing of milk about the floor. The instructress exhorted to greater carefulness. At last she took the dash herself and prepared to show how the thing should be done. I trembled for the pretty pink frock. It would look much less neat if it were milk-spattered. The pupils, a grinning half circle, stood to watch. The plunging of the dash is accomplished with wonderful neatness. Not a drop of milk escapes.

"Faith, miss, it's yourself with get the steady boy when your time comes."

May the omen be trustworthy! It is a fixed belief among us that the spilling of milk from the churn means, in the future, a husband who drinks. The more milk a girl spills, the more wisky her man will absorb. The instructress spilt no milk at all. Somewhere there waits to marry her a rigid teetotaller. These things are decided by fate, and against fate there is no use struggling. Therefore, I suppose, these girls, in spite of all exhortations, will go on splashing milk. If the fear of a druken husband does not stop them, nothing will. The lecturer did not combat the belief. I don't suppose she ever combats any such belief, though dairy work is rich in picturesque superstitions. A malevolent neighbour will overlook the milk and by her very glance steal the butter from it. The "good people" whose name we do not utter will sometimes for reasons which we cannot fathom, prevent the butter coming. There are charms and due observances. Science, science with pretty brown eyes and a nice pink frock, will combat these beliefs; but not by tilting at them; certainly not by ridiculing them. Science knows a better way. She will show that butter always does come if certain conditions, conditions wholly unconnected with fairy lore, are duly observed. No doubt science will accomplish something. She deserves to. I shall look in the future for butter which is not crumbly, which doesn't taste of something peculiar, which hasn't had a dubious flavour disguised with fearful quantities of salt. I shall pay a penny a pound more for it—a penny for disestablishing the Irish fairy—as well as the other pennies which I contribute to the rate for technical instruction. I shall pay cheerfully, I hope, feeling that I, who cannot deliver lectures on any useful subject, am doing something for the regeneration of Ireland.

A TELEGRAM from Cherbourg states that a boy named Morland, one of the pupils of the Royal Technical Institute, Manchester, who are staying in camp at the village of Dieville, on the northern coast, near Cherbourg, was carried away by the tide whilst bathing, and was drowned. As soon as the news was received in Cherbourg the naval commander of the town ordered a torpedo destroyer to take part in the search for the boy's body.

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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race? That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
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Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

Third Extra Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

The following horses have been left in after declaration of forfeit at 8 a. m. to-doy :—

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Metal Maid, Posco, Mozart, Coquesthe, Mallinyook, St. Patrick, Manlock, Lady Metal and Consience.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, Grey Falcon, Creditor, Scimitar, Gold Mint, Vedas, Meerjan, Ashroff, Hermit, Darby, Looman, Mint, Mumbra, Maimoon, Yatim, Osborne, Caravan, and Settler.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance.—1 mile.

Sir Galahad, Spirea, Not Now, Admiral Crichton, Sugar Apple, Golden Dorn, Conscience, Lachlan, Dulcimer and Prince Lyon.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Aguba, The Earl, Osandor, Tete-a-tete and Lady Esmond.

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Selection, Lassa, Hishan, Brussels, Sir Oskar, Light, Kuropatkin, Tam, Hattif, Ruffles, Real Blood, Sir George, Orby, Godolphin Woolwinder, Sirur, Virtuous Bay, Dhanss, Special, Hullo, Haymaker, Good Morning, Gwalior, Murzook, Bruce, Hasty Jack and Rogers.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

First, Bin Saood, Dodger, Lofan, Meazer, Merrily, Fritz, Russam, Nelum, Colaba, Adin, England, Minawur, Jarham, Viceroy, Devon, Dardanalles, Clincher, Hamrin, Fallah II., Jehangir, Mutlag, Chengez, Grey Rose, Fate, M. V. O., Mannlicher, Ajul, Soocab, Wellington, Rubdan, Gazban, Arab Sheik, Areadia, Turkish Flag III., Alachfar, Respectable, Moosahad, Jattahal and Kher.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 15TH AUGUST.

Entries closed at 6 p.m. yesterday.

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.—Distance—1 1/4 miles, over 6 flights.

Captain Raban's Chinese Labour (by Milner—Suicide), Hon'ble D. Bingham's St. Michael, Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrock, and Lord Boyne, Mr. W. G. Hutchin's Vocalist, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Killeevan, Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dormant, Major G. Moore's Daroji, Mr. J. Law's Golden Morn, and Mr. M. Goculdass' Greenstone, Balayeuse, and Clear Artist.

THE OLD STAND PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, Messrs. Wood and Badger's Keenadar, and Squire Alfred, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook, Mr. J. B's. Not Now (late Peridore), Mr. S A. Wahed's Sir Galahad, Mr. D. Runchordas's Coquette (late Faded Lily), Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Black Wolf, (by Wolf's Crag—Bell Demoiselle), Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience, and Takur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose, Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, Mr. R. R. S's Metal Maid, and Oakton, Mr. J. Law's Golden Morn, Mr. M. Goculdass's Apology and Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon, and Pelargoneum II.

THE ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Distance.—about 5 furlongs.

Major Pitman's Express, Captain Lambton's Ramah, Mr. P. H. Burns' Mumbra, H.H. the Chief of Manawadar's Calcutta, Captain Hopwood's Gendarme, Colonel Beaver's Ruffes, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr. Dennison's Minx, Captain Barrett's Matlick, Mr. A. S. Oomer's Voucher, Mr. A. M. Jaffier's Nonplus, Mr. A. Rehman's Surfraz, Mr. D. Runchordas's Muzeade, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Sabah, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Jalmood, Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Mr. Hamed Hazemy's Rogers, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Mr. Adil's Zari, Mr. Adil's Plassy, Mr. Adil's Martyn, Messrs. A. A. Saif and Adil's Barki, Mr. Daya Khalil's Surgeon, Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's Little Officer, Mr. Scott Nimmo's Betty, Mr. M. Goculdass' Highborn and Orby, and Messrs. M. Goculdass and G. C. Galstaun's b. a. h. Sir Jamal.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. W. S. Clarke's Alma, Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Company, Mr. Newton's Hadee, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand, Mr. G. B's. Remembrance, Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica and Scarlet, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Wild Poppy, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sialkote, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Melbourne, and Young Soocab, Mr. D. Runchordas' Ashroff, and Meerjan, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic, Mr. A. M. Mana's His Highness, Mr. R. R. S's. Precious, and Vasco, Mr. A. M. Ameer's The Barb, Mr. Adil's Dumra, Mr. G.K's. Bendigo and Peculiar, Mr. N. A. Andria's Gladiator, Mr. Mujeed Gurji's Recruit, and Mr. M. Goculdass' Moonib Pasha.

THE ALL COMERS' PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Artin A. Essaye's Koko, Mr. Kelso's Russley Rose, and Encourage, Mr. R. R. S's. Comeback and Lady Mannie, Mr. G. K's. Virballa, Captain H. T. Walker's Yolla, Mr. A. C. Chariton's Gladstone, Major G. Moore's Tate-a-Tete, Mr. M, Goculdass' Gun Metal, Captain Meynell's Recovery and Mr. Jiji's Maudeville.

THE NOVICE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S Oomer's Shamshad and Godolphin, R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag, Mr, Rowland's Good Chance, Mr. Syed's Lisbon, Mr. Tahar Yani's Force, Mr. Newton's Fallah, Mr. Newton's Sanjakilhar, Mr. Hossain bin Zaher's Narsin, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Murizook, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Reefat, and Cazban, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. Pill's Fritz, Mr. Wallace's Sir Asker, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtuous. and Bay, Mr. Artin A. Essaye's Woolwinder, Mr. Alex A. Essayie's Porter, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Elector, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grey Ros, Santra, and Afreed and Farick, Mr. Syed Rashid's Hoodaib, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Haymaker, Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Holker, Mr. Morison's White Oats, Mr. A M. Ameer's Turkish Flag III, Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Newton's Viceroy, Mr. Adil's Surrender and Martyn, Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, Mr. G. K's Muddaries. Messrs. A. A. Saif and S. A. Wahed's Toskin. Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Silver Stream, Mr. Newton's Sirur, Mr. Forwood's Datus, Mr, Stedall's Baltazar, Mr. Buden bin Alwa's Naief, Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdul Karim's Shimal, Mr. M. Goculdass and A Nanjee's Ateybai, Mr. M. Goculdass's Orby, and Mr. Pitt's Fix.

If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday, 13th instant, the entries will be divided and two races given.

THE MIDGATE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, Mr. P. H. Burns Dhansa, Captain Hopwood's Gendarme, Aga S Shah's Grey Falcon. Colonel Beaver's Rufus, Mr. Denison's Minx, Mr. Artin A Essayee's Creditor and Little Joker, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Yatem, and Angler, Mr. D. Runchordass's Engine, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Darby, and Settler, and Gafal, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Carava, Mr. R. R's Scimitar, Mr. Kelso's Hermit, Mr. M. Goculdass's Boy Middleton, and Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Sir Jamal,

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday 12th August, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

1. Tent-pegging with Swords.—(*a*) Horses and (*b*) Ponies.

There will be a few swords on the ground on Saturday and Monday mornings for practice and there will also be a certain number of swords provided on Wednesday afternoon.

2. Musical Chairs.—If there are sufficient ladies there will be a heat reserved for them; if only two or three ladies turn out they will, it is hoped, join in and make it a mixed event.

3. The Philomel Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride a given course to where there will be an enclosure containing chickens with numbers tied to them, dismount at a given point, jump into enclosure and catch the chicken bearing the same number as the tally which will be given to each competitor at the starting post. Having captured chicken return to horse and complete course carrying chicken and leading horse.

Competitors will please send their syces out to hold their horses.

4. The Missing Word Competition.—At the starting post gentlemen will be handed a sealed envelope containing a paper with a piece of poetry on it in which a word is missing. They will ride a given course to within 50 yards of a screen behind which their nominators will be standing, but will not be visible; dismount, run up to screen and hold up envelope which the nearest lady takes; she will then proceed to fill in the missing word and sign her name on the paper, replace it in the envelope and hold it up again over the screen; the nearest, or any man who can get hold of it first, to take it, remount, and return over course. First man in with the word correct along with the lady whose paper he has got to be the winners.

Competitors are requested to send their syces out to hold their horses.

Pony Scurry.—Entries should be handed in to the Honorary Secretaries on arrival on the ground, but in any case no entry will be received after the third event has been run.

Balaclava Melee.—Open to teams of four. Intending competitors will please arrange their teams beforehand. Masks, Jackets, Plumes and Sticks will be provided.

FOOTBALL.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

The opening game of the Poona Divisional Football Tournament was played to-day on the Ghorpuri ground, when the Royal Scots from Bombay met the Leicesters from Belgaum. It was a great game all through and was watched by General and Mrs. Alderson, among a vast gathering of the Military. In the first half both teams held a blank sheet, but in the second the Leicesters scored one goal and accordingly won by one goal to love.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana to-day :—J. S. Milne, Capt. W. M. Turner, F. J. Clark, C. G. Stileman, E. E. Coombs, P. M. D. Sanderson, F. P. Hearson, Lieut. F. M. Townend, G. C. Phillips and Comr, D. F. Vines, and Lieut H. M. Alexander, Reserve : F. P. West.

The match will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and will commence punctually at eleven o'clock,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. INDEPENDENT C C.

The following gentlemen will play for the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team vs. Independent C. C to-day at 11-30 a.m. :—Messrs. C. W. Beadell, A. S. Bishop, G. A. Osborne, N. G. Hunt, F. P. West, Lieut. Seward R. G., S. R. Gordon, C. H. Hewlett, A. G. Kinch, Lieut. Blanford R.G.A., and T. Reed.

THE HERO OF SERINGAPATAM.

When I recalled (writes J. D. Colinton) in a recent article on Lord Lynedoch the fact that he had stood at the grave of Sir John Moore, I might have added the curious coincidence that by the fortunes of war there stood by his side on the same memorable occasion our two other great Perthshire soldiers, Sir David Baird and Sir George Murray. Of the former my father has left some personal reminiscences. They relate to the period when the great soldier, his wars over, had retired to his estate of Ferntower, near Crieff, on which estate my grandfather was a tenant. His first meeting with Sir David was in 1813, when a boy of eleven.

A PRESCRIPTION.

The urchin making a profound bow to the great general, Sir David, who was accompanied by his lady, struck by the rather unusual courtesy in so small a boy, stopped and asked him who he was. On being informed, Sir David asked how his father was, and on learning he was no better, at once exclaimed, with a soldier's oath, "Tell him he'll never be better till he takes my prescription." This prescription my grandfather described as "a mixture of gunpowdor and calomel fit to purge a cannon." Seeing a book protruding from the boy's pocket, Sir David asked him if he was a good scholar, and if he could spell equipoise. "Yes," said the urchin: but Lady Baird remonstrated saying the word was too difficult. Sir David responded, I once asked a sergeant of mine in India to spell that word; he made no attempt to do so, but said. 'I knew the Sepoys very well, but the equis must be some rawbones.'" During Sir David's long absences the management of the estates devolved on Lady Baird, who was a masterful woman.

IN GUID HANDS.

After a wind storm, she, with Sir David and the wood forester, visited the policies to see what harm had been done. Finding a noble tree uprooted, which in its descent had broken down two gates, Lady Baird lost her temper, and ordered the forester to have two gates made "out of that very tree." The forester later informed Sir David that there were two new gates ready at the carpenters. Sir David said, "Very well, have them put on, and I will reason with her." When her ladyship asked why her orders had not been attended to Sir David said, "Why would you punish the tree? It has suffered enough. If you only wanted revenge, you should have had two gates made out of the wind!" In 1826, "the year of the short corn," Sir David was condoling with one of his tenants on the bad prospects for crops. This man was a canting hypocrite, and so he exclaimed "Oh, aye; but it's a'in guid hands." Sir David passed on but returning on a later occasion, again offered his condolences, but was again told, "It's a'n, guid hands." Tired of the reiteration Sir David could not resist rejoining, "Then I think the sooner it' changes hands the better!"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

AN INCUBUS IN THE FAMILY.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar decided the appeals of Chilu Raoji Shinde and his brothers Kalu and Narsu, all cultivators, who were convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of committing the murder of Chandra, the wife of No. 1, by drowning her in a well on 15th January at Malkapur, and sentenced all three to transportation for life. Accused had appealed to the High Court from this conviction and sentence. Nos. 1 and 3 were charged with abetment; while No. 2 was charged with murder by pushing Chandra into the well, and killing her by drowning. Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kelkar, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The motive for the murder was stated among other things to be that the woman Chandra, wife of Chilu the first accused, was dishonouring the family of her husband by begging for alms in the village.

The learned Chief Justice in the course of his judgment reviewed the evidence and the arguments of counsel, and said that the conduct of the second accused Kalu was clearly very suspicious from the facts as disclosed by the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution; because as soon as the body was found floating in the well, he removed it and buried in the neighbourhood without having a "panchnama" made over it. When examined before the Third Class Magistrate, he told a false story as to the cause of Chandra's death (that she died in the hut). With regard to accused Nos. 1 and 3, Chilu and Narsu, their conduct was not inconsistent with the elements of innocence; the evidence showed that in the evening they had departed in a great hurry for the fair that was held at Pal, and when they returned thence and were examined by the Third Class Magistrate, they did not make to him any statement, which was clearly false. Circumstances, which bore on the evidence, were no doubt strange. Strange as it appeared, that Chandra should have been pushed into the well in the presence of other persons. It must be remembered, on the other hand, that the occurrence took place at night, and accused No. 2 Kalu must have commence dto do the deed before he became aware that he was observed by others. Again, it was clear that Chandra was looked upon as an incubus in the family, (owing to the guinea-worm she was suffering from); she was not on good terms with her husband, (who had got another woman); she was thin and emaciated, according to the medical evidence); she was begging about the village, and bringing discredit upon the family thereby. It might be that the second accused Kalu, if not the first and the third, was anxious to get rid of her. For these reasons, their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the decision of the Sessions Judge and one of the assessors, with regard to the guilt of Kalu (No. 2) was correct; they confirmed the conviction of murder and the sentence of transportation on Kalu, accordingly. To hold Nos. 1 and 3, Chilu and Narsu, guilty of abetment of murder, would not be safe in the opinion of their Lordships. In order to put the whole family out of the way, it was possible that the witness Chili woman, when accusing No. 2 Kalu, should have attempted to bring in Nos. 1 and 3 in the charge, in order that no vengeance might be wreaked upon her for her conduct, afterwards. Certain it was that she was on hostile terms with the whole family. This did not make it improbable for her to try and fix guilt upon Nos. 1 and 3 falso, when as a matter of fact they were really not participators in the crime. The evidence also was not sufficient to support their conviction; in this the Judges were supported by the conclusion of one of the assessors. Nos. 1 and 3 were acquitted.

ALLEGED EXCESS OF AUTHORITY OF TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rustomji Nowroji Motabhoy, a practising attorney of the Court, and Framroz Nowroji Motabhoy against Khimji Hirji Kayani and others, in which the plaintiffs asked that it may be declared that a certain lease of immoveable property was void and not binding on their interests in certain trust premises; that the said lease may be ordered to be delivered up to be cancelled; that a receiver may be appointed, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy, appeared for the other defendants.

Mr. Justice Knight, in giving judgment, said this was a suit by beneficiaries Rustomji and Framroz for a declaration that a lease granted to defendant No. 1's father Hirji by their trustees on 5th May 1898 was void against themselves, the term of the lease being in excess of 21 years, and the sanction of the Court thereto not having been obtained as required by Section 36 of the Indian Trusts Act. The facts of the case were so little open to dispute that his Lordship treated them very briefly. He entirely accepted and relied upon the deposition of the Solicitor Mr. Nanu, from whose evidence it was manifest that both the beneficiaries were aware at or about the date of the execution of the lease that the sanction of the Court was necessary to validate it. Framroz, a man of 27 at the time, was assisting his aged grandmother Phirozbai, the principal trustee, in instructing Mr. Nanu in the preparation of the lease, and was fully cognizant of all that went on. The question of the necessity of the sanction was explicitly raised such authority having been recently obtained for another similar lease granted by the trustees a little time before; but the formality was omitted at the instance of the lessee Hirji, who seemed to think that it entailed unnecessary expense. Framroz knew of all this. As for his elder brother Rustomji, himself a solicitor, he was absent in England at the time; but he admitted that he wrote Mr. Nanu a letter dated 26th May 1898, in which he directly asked why the sanction of the Court had not been obtained. After carefully reviewing the circumstances of the case and the evidence, his Lordship found upon the main issues as follows:—(1) That the suit was time-barred. (2) That the lease was granted with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs. (3) That they had since acquiesced and concurred in the lease. For the sake of completeness, his Lordship added findings upon the minor issues, and held (4) That the property in the suit was trust property. (5) That the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the suit. (6) That it was the duty of the lessors to obtain the sanction of the Court under Section 36 of the Trusts Act. (7) That there was nothing in the litigation of 1899-1903 that involved or implied such sanction. The lessee defendant prayed that under the circumstances, the Court would now grant the sanction. His Lordsaip did not think it proper to do so. The suit was dismissed with costs against the plaintiffs. Defendants 3 to 7 to bear their own costs.

PRIVATE SALE OF A HOUSE.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Mr. Basil Scott, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an application for review against an order of confirmation of a contract for sale passed by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat. The parties in the case were the original decree-holder and appellant, Mr. Manilal Umedram Taker, Barrister-at-Law, and Mir Zulficar Ali Khan and another, original judgment debtor and respondents. Mr. Baptista instructed by Mr. Ratanlal appeared for the appellant and said that on the 3rd of July last their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs, and discharged a rule which directed the lower Court not to give effect to an order passed for distribution of the amount of Rupees sixteen thousand, raised by the judgment debtor, among the rival decree-holders. The facts of the case were that the decree-holder, in execution of a money decree, attached a house which belonged to the judgment debtor. Under Section 305 of the Civil Procedure Code, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat gave permission to the debtor to effect a private sale of the house. The sale was made and the Judge was asked to confirm it, but the decree-holder opposed this application of the debtor to confirm the sale. In appeal their Lordships observed that the only question which arose upon the judgment of the Subordinate Judge was whether the order passed by him in confirming the sale by the judgment debtor was right or not. It was not disputed that the amount by the private sale was in excess of the amount of the decree in respect of which the property had been attached, and their Lordships did not think that any reasons were adduced to show that the order of confirmation was wrong. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Against this order, the review application was made and their Lordships, after considering the circumstances of the case, rejected the application.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.

IN the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the case of Khushal Tukaram Sali, servant to a liquor-shop Licensee, who had been fined Rs. 5 by Mr. G. P. Thakar, Magistrate at Dhulia, for selling country liquor in contravention of clause 43 (g) of the license, under the Abkari Act V of 1878.

The District Excise Inspector, Mr. J. Lamb, on receiving a complaint that in the accused's shop liquor was short-sold, sent on 1st January a witness named Ramchandra Atmaram, with marked money seven annas, to get eight drams of liquor, which, according to the scheduled rates, should have been sold at six annas and eight pies. The evidence was that while the accused began to fumble in the niche near the counter for the four pies requisite for the change, he was seized by the Inspector with the bottle of liquor, and charged under the Act, on the ground that, according to the law, before handing over the bottle to the purchaser, he should have handed over to him the four pies change. The Magistrate, upholding the construction, fined the accused five rupees, or in default, sentenced him to two days' simple imprisonment.

Their Lordships did not concur with this view of the meaning of the condition of the license, as the evidence established that the accused intended to give the requisite change at the time of the purchase and he did not sell the liquor at a price exceeding the sum specified in the schedule. The conviction was quashed.

Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

POLICE COURT.

UNLICENSED MOTOR DRIVER.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles charged Abdul Husein Isaji, owner of Motor Car, No. 53, with employing one Ramchandra Tukaram to drive his motor car who did not possess a license of a motor driver. The Magistrate convicted the accused under the Motor Vehicle Act and fined him Rs. 40.

Before the same Magistrate the Inspector next charged Ramchandra Tukaram with driving a motor car without a license, and also with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that he was driving the car towards Doctor Street along Grant Road from the direction of Falkland Road and was nearing the old Jewish burial ground he saw a labour cart turning into Northcote Street. Without slakening his speed he drove past the cart. Two native women and three children who were walking on the other side of the cart came out before he had time to pull up one; of the women was knocked down and her leg was broken. The driver said he thought she was not much hurt and proceeded. The police took the woman to the Hospital and he was arrested subsequently.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10 on each count of the two charges.

ASCETICS ROBBING THEIR HOST.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Williamson charged Ramdas Rajpalsing and Gordhardas Shivdas, ascetics, with theft, in a building, of ornaments, currency notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,467, the property of Balakdas Shankardas the "Poojari" or devotee of a temple in Khetwadi. Last Saturday the accused were arrested in Thana by the Head Constable on suspicion and on inquiries it could be ascertained that they had stolen the property from the box of the "Poojari." Both the accused were living on the charity of the "Poojari" and had left his room on Thursday night saying they were going on a pilgrimage to Nasik. The inquiry stands adjourned.

At the [illegible] Mr. H. Dastur, [illegible] Inspector Spiers cha[illegible] Marudeo and Ragh[illegible] house-breaking [illegible] ment. The evidence [illegible] the Friday morning the first two [illegible] one Dee Krishnad[illegible] Street, entered hi[illegible] view to ransack i[illegible] busy, the comp[illegible] turned up and to his surprise found the [illegible] On his persistentl[illegible] two men opened it [illegible] the complainant [illegible] stance of some of [illegible] used then appeared [illegible] he was a detective [illegible] accused to the police [illegible] found on them. As [illegible] policeman, the latter [illegible] the third accused [illegible] was an imposter. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second against whom there were two previous convictions to six months.

MOUTH TELEGRAPHY.

A New Dinner-Party Pastime.

Professor Gustave Michaud has just devised—if devising is the correct term for an experiment which can be conducted with practically no apparatus—an interesting method of oral telegraphy. We are accustomed to think of the tongue as a transmitting instrument, but it serves very well as a receiver in the novel system of communication before us. With the exception of the wire, all that is needed for this oral telegraph may be had at the dinner table. The battery, two senders, and two receivers are made up, ready for use, in less than one minute. The apparatus works well, and does not get out of order.

Lay two parallel wires from one room to another avoiding contact between them. At each end of the telegraph line place an operator holding two spoons or forks in his mouth. One of these culinary implements must be made of silver, the other of aluminium. A shilling may conveniently be used instead of silver utensils, and any aluminium object may be substituted for the other spoon or fork. A wire which bears a silver object at one end must have aluminium at the other, and *vice versa*. Operators should keep the silver well in the mouth on one side and the aluminium in full contact with the fore end of the tongue on the other side of the mouth. No contact should take place between aluminium and silver.

The operator who wishes to send a message breaks one of the two wires, and keeps both ends in his hands. To send a dot of the Morse alphabet, he brings into contact, during a short time, both ends of the broken wire. A long contact in a dash. At the other end of the line, dots and dashes are perceived as short or long spells of a strong, pungent taste, which ceases at once when the current is interrupted. There is no uncertainty in deciphering the message; on the contrary, most operators will say that, so far as their own taste is concerned, they would rather have a weaker current. After sending his message, the operator twists the ends of the broken wire together and waits for the answer.

The current, according to our authority, in the "Scientific American," is the result of the chemical action of alkaline saliva over the aluminium. The two cells are connected in series, and the E. M. F. is twice greater than in the case of a single cell. So is the internal resistance, but that of the wire is not, and current strength is therefore somewhat increased.

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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vinoeas Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m., of the 10th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	...	...	nil	
Teheran ...	...	...	...	nil	
Suez	10	1	35 p. m.	1	24

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddar Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Teheran route interrupted (9-8-08.)

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1908.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

MANY experiences, disagreeable at the time, are pleasant to look back upon and Lala Rajpat Rai's trip to Mandalay seems to have one of these to him. It is given to few to have six months' enforced rest, with every necessity provided free and ample opportunity to read and to study human nature. Lala Rajpat Rai protests against his compulsory removal from Lahore under a Regulation he regards as obsolete and arbitrary, but by his own admission he had a very enjoyable rest—which did him more good, from a physical and in tellectual point of view, than he is willing to confess or perhaps fully appreciates. In extracts from his diary we find him complaining a good deal of solitude, but in the story of his deportation, which the *Punjabee* Press has just issued, it would appear that the lot of a State prisoner in Mandalay is one which many might envy. He could not help thinking that in no self-governing country could the Government dare commit such waste of public money as was involved in the running of the special trains and special steamers and preserving so much unnecessary secrecy. "The whole thing looked melodramatic and was a touching commentary upon the methods of an alien Government not in touch with the people of the country governed." Those are the last lines of his story, so it does not look as though the time he had for contemplation has made him much more friendly. There are many similar passages in the book which will do no good and may not do much harm. In places he gives his countrymen excellent advice as to how to conduct their agitation for reform. "Nations, circumstanced like us," he writes, "are not made or saved by dare-devil methods or by a boldness which does not count upon the likely losses and risks. The road is uphill and infested with dangers. The number of pioneers who have to go forward and clear the ground as sappers and miners is few and far between. Any uncalled for and unnecessary sacrifice of life and energy is a crime greater and more heinous than any of which anyone can be guilty in his individual interests. Indians who have consecrated their lives to the service of their country are no longer their own masters and have no right to throw away their lives like mad men."

Again he tells his countrymen that the responsibilities of public life require a clearer and a bolder conception. "This, however, is not to be gained by the irresponsible talk of undisciplined enthusiasm, much less by violent methods. The man is unfit to be a leader who is not capable of taking a dispassionate view of things in times of excitement when passions have been roused up to a high pitch"—and more to the same purpose. Lala Lajpat Rai devoted himself to reading and he glided from the "Bhagvad Gita" to Byron from the "Message of the Vedas" to Thomas Moore, from the "Yog Darshan" to Voltaire's "Candide," taking in Hallam, Justin McCarthy, Lecky, Duffy, Dickens Bulwer Lytton, George Elliot, Marie Corelli, Anthony Hope, Tolstoy and numerous others on the way. He read blue-books too and, wrote a small work on Burma, began an Urdu novel and three papers on as many subjects. He also studied character and learnt it does not do to judge by appearances. The Superintendent of the jail was an Indian Medical Service Captain, "a comparatively young man who was at first solely in charge of the jail, but lately acted as Civil Surgeon as well. I took him to be a frank, straightforward, kind-hearted, Englishman whom I thought I would like the more for his being a bit unconventional in his manners. It did not, however, take me long to find out that the English gentleman in him had been seriously tampered with by the tainted atmosphere of Anglo-India and that he was a thorough-going Anglo-Indian, although at times I could observe a candid struggle going on between the candid Englishman and the Anglo-Indian official. I found in him a strange mixture of gentleness and rudeness." But he found there are some amongst the Anglo-Indians, "however limited their number may be, who do not allow their prejudices to get the better of their sense of justice and at times rise superior to all racial bias and dispense even-handed justice. Such was an R. A. M. C. Major, whose amiable manners and courteous treatment left an agreeable impression on his mind. Of the Superintendent of Police he thought little. He cared more for the smartness of his men and the quickness of their movements than for anything else. Of the European sergeants he thought less, but on the whole he entertains nothing but feelings of gratefulness for the body of European sergeants who did duty on him at Mandalay, though he noticed with regret "that so far as mutual jealousy, mistrust of each other and backbiting were concerned, they were in no way superior if not much inferior to the corresponding class of Indians."

A state of confinement, loneliness, an insufficiency of exercise, a sense of annoyance produced by humiliation and unwarrantable subjection, want of agreeable company and similar other discomforts appear to have caused Lala Lajput Rai to take less interest in his surroundings than he otherwise might, for he condemns the Burman, who will want equal representation in the Councils of the Empire, as immoral, lazy and difficult to put under discipline. He came to the conclusion too that the police in Burma, including the Europeans, "are as good or as bad as the police in India. There is perhaps," he adds, "nothing to choose between the two, except that the Indian police may give points to the Burma police in fabricating false evidence and inventing stories." He also discovered that through intermarriages the pure Burman is getting driven to the wall, that indigenous industry of all kinds has been crushed and that "trade is almost all in the hands of the foreigner, be they Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans or Chinese." And then he has more to say of our neglect to protect the Burman from the results of his own indolence. He found more counts to add to his charges against the Government "which by neglect of its duty towards the sons of the soil in driving them to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water." This discovery alone should have compensated Lala Lajput Rai for all the discomforts he suffered and have made him grateful to those who did so much to give him a profitable holiday.

BARONETCIES OLD AND NEW.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY must be forced to the reflection that he is the successor to a somewhat unfortunate title, seeing that he is the fifth holder of it in a few months more than fifty years. Sir Jamsetjee cannot, of course, claim any record for his family in this respect, there having frequently been five baronets of one family in half a century. At the present moment the Williamses of Tregullow can show the most unfortunate list in this respect. The Williams baronetcy was created only forty-two years ago, but the present baronet is the fifth of the line. But these figures are easily beaten by more ancient records. In the family of Admiral Sir Lambton Lorraine there were once six baronets in three years. Curiously enough the opposite record is held by the family of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, there having been only four Barons Scarsdale in a hundred and forty-seven years. This gives an average tenure of title of more than thirty-six years. The Curzons of Kedleston are baronets as well as peers, Lord Curzon's father being eighth of the line, which dates from 1636, and thus gives an average tenure of the baronetcy to each of the holders of thirty-three years—a truly remarkable record, and one which has only two parallels in the ranks of the Baronetage—those of the Shelleys and Twysdens, who have enjoyed the tenure of their titles for an average of thirty-three years each ever since the year of the foundation of their order just upon three hundred years ago. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy enjoys one titular privilege which is unique, and for which he should be sincerely thankful. He is the only native of India about the orthography of whose name there can be no question. His name for the rest of his life is Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; a spelling which is unalterable, and which was laid down in a special Act of Parliament obtained by the first baronet in order to ensure that all the future wearers of the honour which he won should bear his name. Both in the patent creating the title, as in the Act, the correct spelling is laid down; and of course no subsequent bearer of the title would presumptuously alter that form of the name. Others, in their ignorance, may do as they please; but the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy remains the only Oriental name which has but one correct form when turned into English. No similar Act has ever been passed in England, and although the general rule obtains that every baronet takes the name of the grantee, when he does not inherit it, as occasionally happens, the spelling and form of the name may be, and is, frequently altered.

THE REFORMATION.

STUDENTS of contemporary history will find themselves hard put to if they wish to find anything more amusing than Turkey's message to Persia on the subject of the recent renewed fighting at Tabriz. We treat of the matter in the logical sequence adopted by "Reuter." First the Turkish Consul demanded the cessation of the Civil War stating that otherwise Turkey would have to intervene to protect the injured Turks. Not to be outdone the Shah—his country's constitution is old as things go now-a-days—sent a reply protesting against the Turkish Embassy receiving crowds of refugees without reason. The most amusing part of the whole affair is, of course, that a week ago, every Turk in Persia might have experienced all the tortures of something lingering with boiling oil in it and no one would have cared. But now following England, where the noise at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition is the *dernier cri*, Turkey has a latest craze and, though probably not one in ten thousand is quite clear what a constitution means, all officials have discovered that they must do something to justify their position. But when we read further that the public in Constantinople are excited and impatient and insist on the withdrawal of the whole Cabinet and the formation of a homogeneous Liberal Ministry we can but cease to regard the matter seriously; for a country which inaugurates party factions within seven days of establishing its constitutional form of government must obviously, to use the only language suitable to the occasion, be able to give Persia half a stone and romp home. Possibly the person who knows this best is the Sultan himself.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE question of improving the Vizagapatam Harbour is under discussion between the Governments of India and Madras.

THE Governor of Ceylon's little daughter is to be called Neliya Pearl—Neliya being short for Nuwara Eliya, the lovely Hill Station in Ceylon.

THE Consular Agency of the United States in Madras has been raised to the rank of a Consulate, and the appointment of Mr. N. Stewart as Consul has been recognised.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th July 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 486,985 mds. and Rs. 43,631 in the earnings.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—July 1906 Rs. 17,18,20,000, July 1907 Rs. 17,14,20,000, July 1908 Rs. 19,53,01,000.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S Government have approved of the appointment of a Superintendent for the Police Training School. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600 per mensem, with house allowance of Rs. 40. The name of Mr. Greaney, ex-Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

THE Madras Government, in a lengthy Order, accept generally the scheme for the future conduct of the School of Arts, Madras, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. Government consider it absolutely necessary that the school be reorganised and thoroughly equipped in every particular, especially in the matter of a good expert staff. Before sanctioning finally the large expenditure on the staff of the School now proposed, Government have requested the Director to submit a proposition statement showing the changes and revised Budget for the School, on the basis of the reorganisation.

A SHORT time ago reference was made to the rumoured withdrawal of the P. and O. s.s. "Britannia" from the Australian service, says the "Times of Ceylon." 'The "Mongolia," which has arrived from Home, brings definite information that the "Britannia" will only make one more passage outward. Her place on the Australian run will be taken by the new 'M' class steamer "Morea," which leaves London on the 4th December. It is not known what use will be made of the "Britannia" in future. She is just twenty years old, being one of the Jubilee boats."

ACCORDING to a telegram to an Australian paper, Mrs. Post, a millionaire's wife, and other ladies, while motoring past a ship on the rocks at Montauk Point, on the extreme east of Long Island, New York State, fired a life-saving rocket and saved 24 lives.

ONE would have thought that the prices of the foreign-made wood matches had got to such a low level that substitutes could not be found to compete with them, but, according to the *Timber Trades Journal*, a match factory at Sholapur is using Surya grass, the supply of which is inexhaustible and the cost insignificant, instead of wood.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FINAL TOUR.

Strike and Riot in Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 27.

The Governor-General has just made a long journey down that wonderful river, the Murray, and he is at present engaged upon an expedition towards the centre of the continent. The fact that this week marks the 46th anniversary of the completion of the great journey of McDouall Stuart across Australia from sea to sea suggests the comparison of the facile manner in which Lord Northcote is travelling to and from Oodnadatta with the hardships that had to be encountered by that intrepid explorer. It is indeed little more than the stretch of an ordinary lifetime since Captain Sturt, who discovered and named the Murray, floated downstream in a whaleboat over practically the same distance which Lord Northcote has just traversed in a comfortable river steamer. Sturt marvelled concerning the spaciousness of the stream and the picturesque scenery along its banks, and the Governor-General has added to these a third marvel, which is that so little has been done since Sturt's time to improve the river and to turn its waters to the best account. Little oases he saw at Mildura and at Renmark with some wider areas of cultivation as he dropped further down towards the mouth, but for scores of miles he saw the shores practically in the same condition as when Sturt and his companions first beheld them. Had he begun his itinerary at Echuca instead of Mildura this reflection would probably have been even more deeply impressed upon his Excellency's mind. There are not on the whole extent of the river 300 yards of wharf, while on the New South Wales shore, even at old settlements like Euston, the landing of goods has to be carried out now just as was the case when the first steamer hitched up there half a century ago. Sturt and Stuart were companions in more than one of their journeys into the interior, but although the former was the greater man of the two the work done by Stuart, because of the enterprise of South Australia, has been made more spectacularly famous. Hundreds of people navigate the Murray as passengers or in more active capacities without once thinking of the brave and resourceful man who pioneered its navigation, but no one travels along the route of the overland telegraph line to Port Darwin without thinking of McDonall Stuart. Least of all can Lord Northcote do so, seeing that part of his expedition is carried out on the anniversary of the date on which the flag was floated on the shores of the Indian Ocean to mark the triumphant issue of the great explorer's task. South Australia had the pleasure of welcoming Lord Northcote before he assumed the high office of Governor-General, which he has filled with such dignity and skill. This State is now bidding him farewell and god-speed in his future work for the good of the Empire. There is a source of pleasure in the knowledge that when he takes his seat again in the House of Lords his Excellency will have a very close acquaintance with South Australia by reason of his energy in navigating its great waterway, traversing its longest railway, and inspecting so many of the beauty spots between Victor Harbour and the capital.

TRAMWAY STRIKE AND RIOTS.

In Sydney on Friday the tram service of the city and suburbs was brought to a sudden stop: each car was pulled up and the drivers and conductors stepped on to the street. The first action of the authorities was to clear the streets of the stranded tramcars. Although all the lines were occupied by cars with their trolley poles tied down, the greatest congestion was in the city, where orders to stop the traffic first took effect on all lines. All that was necessary to do was for a driver to leave one car, and the others following were naturally brought to a dead stop. The Department, in removing the trams to the various depots, worked on both ends of the block, and a few minutes after the system was laid idle the officers and clerks of the Department were hurrying the cars out of the running.

In George-street the officers moving the cars had a rough time. While trying to clear the line from the railway side of the block they were pelted with stones, bottles, and filth, and eventually had to suspend operations until a strong reinforcement of police made it possible for them to carry on again. Then the current was cut off, and another cessation became necessary until the steam motors from the Randwick depot were brought into service. A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Council waited upon the Premier and urged that something should be done by the Government in the way of bringing about a speedy settlement of the strike. It was stated that unless the strike was soon ended there was a possibility of its spreading to wider spheres.

Inspector McIntosh, of the Police Department, with several constables, was making a futile attempt to clear a way for the cars, but the crowd would not budge from the line and continued to pelt the quondam drivers with whatever came to their hands. The second car, which had been brought to a standstill, again moved off, but the bystanders sprung on the back and apparently applied the brakes, for the car immediately came to a sudden stop. The strike, according to my latest advices is not yet over.

By the way, it may interest you to know that this is the way your strikes have been served up to Australian readers:—"Fourteen thousand mill hands at Bombay struck work on Saturday by way of enforcing a demand for autonomous government. Considerable rioting took place European residents being pelted with stones and brickbats. Many windows were broken. Some assaults on Europeans were so violent as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The Riot Act was read and the police opened fire on the crowd, dispersing them. No lives were lost. Twelve thousand of the strikers then resumed work. The artillery are still in the disturbed area, with instructions to preserve order."

AN EXTRAVAGANT STATE.

The crushing reply to the Sydney Federal Parochialists delivered by Sir William Lyne at Newlands factory, Surry Hills, on 8th July, has been issued in pamplet form. The official text of the speech contains the remarkable tables relating to the enormous growth of the expenditure of New South Wales, which the Treasurer was only able to partially quote when addressing his audience. After pointing out that in 1900, the year before federation, New South Wales raised in excise and customs duties only £1,795,781, Sir William Lyne said "the amounts actually paid to New South Wales since the establishment of the Commonwealth are as follow:—

1901-1902	...	...	£2,585,904
1902-1903	...	...	3,053,133
1903-1904	...	...	2,683,417
1904-1905	...	...	2,529,070
1905-1906	...	...	2,742,770
1906-1907	...	...	3,022,351
1907 1908	...	...	3,566,372
		Total	... £19,983,017

And this amount was £2,598,903 more than the Commonwealth need have paid to New South Wales. Against that large sum of money the only cross entry or debit was the cost of the expenses of federation, viz., £143,758 (he was quoting figures for the last completed year, viz., 1906-1907). "The Commonwealth was about to take over the old age pensions, and he found that the cost to New South Wales was now £508,000, while in Victoria, with only a quarter of a million or so less population, the cost was only £205,000. Thus the system cost £303,000 more in New South Wales than in Victoria. How it was he did not know."

Coming to the expenditure of the mother State, Sir William Lyne said:—"In 1901-1902 the services transferred cost New South Wales £1,150,313; but in spite of the State being relieved of that annual expenditure, she had contrived, instead of reducing expenditure by this amount, to increase it, as the following table will show:—

1898-1899	...	...	£9,562,739
1899-1900	...	...	10,086,186
1900-1901	...	...	10,729,741
1901-1902	...	...	11,020,105
1902-1903	...	...	11,467,239
1903-1904	...	...	11,319,888
1904-1905	...	...	11,195,075
1905-1906	...	...	11,386,864
1906-1907	...	...	11,881,746

It would thus be seen that in 1898-1899 the expenditure was £9,562,739, while in 1906-1907 it had risen to £11,881,746. He did not say that the State was not entitled to make the additional expenditure, but what he did say was that the New South Wales critics of the Federal Government should look at home before they accused that Government of extravagance."

GERMANY IN PAPUA.

Some weeks ago a circumstantial story of German aggression upon English and Australian miners reached Melbourne from Papua. It was alleged that some British miners who ventured over the Anglo-German border were assaulted by German officials, and because they did not pay certain dues were driven back into British New Guinea. The story was regarded with scepticism by the Federal authorities, but in order that the truth might become known, the Prime Minister communicated with the Governor of German New Guinea. By the last mail from Papua Mr. Deakin received a report, the accuracy of which is vouched for by the authorities, setting out the facts. In this document it is stated that the allegations made against the German officials were, to quote Mr. Deakin's own words, "a cock and bull story." The German Governor appears to have simply visited the miners' camp and discussed with them their work and prospects. There was no complaint of trespassing, nor was there any request to the men to pay any official rates. The whole visit and conversation were of an entirely friendly character. "You see, therefore," said Mr. Deakin last evening, "that the whole story was without the slightest foundation. Unfortunately this is the sort of thing we are continually getting from Papua, but this time we have been able to get at the truth."

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

At a meeting of the Imperial Federation League, held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, a paper was read by Mr. C. C. Salmon, M.P., on Our Empire in the Pacific. In the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. D. Mackinnon, M.L.A., presided. Mr. Salmon, after referring to the growth of interests other than British in the Pacific owing to the inexplicable actions and supineness of the Colonial Office, went on to state that the interests of Australia demand not only that her coast line shall be defended and her seaborne commerce protected, but also that the Southern Pacific shall not furnish harbors, coaling and refitting bases for powers that, to-day our friends, may to-morrow be our open antagonists. The future of the Empire depends in no small degree upon the development and progress of Australia. The safety of Australia depends, and must ever depend, upon the readiness of its people to defend it. Modern naval tactics imperatively demand that the enemy should be sought and brought to battle as far from its objective as possible, and the evident corollary is to prevent a possible enemy from establishing himself at either the front or back door. Australia must be prepared for war, but the Imperial authority may easily make her task immeasurably lighter by taking steps to recover positions of strategic value, which should never have been allowed to drift away. The establishment of an Australian navy would relieve the Imperial Government from the duty of policing the Southern Pacific, as this work could well be performed from Australia. The benefit of practical work and training would thus be secured, and a national duty performed at the same time. In a discussion which followed Mr. R. J. Larking, the president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, urged that in order to encourage British settlement in the Pacific, island produce should be allowed preferential treatment in Australia.

A.

*[By Telegraph from Perth, W. A.]

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

THE RISING AT TABRIZ.

Demands from India.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg state that stubborn fighting took place at Tabriz, on Saturday, in which the Revolutionaries sustained heavy losses and lost some guns as well.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Despatches from Jerusalem state that belated festivities to celebrate the establishment of the Constitution have taken place there.

The Governor, who was pessimistic and doubted the seriousness of the Constitution, would not allow the celebrations to be held previously.

Turks, Arabs, Jews and Christians fraternized and marched through the town in a combined procession, carrying banners and emblems of liberty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

On Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant, a representative deputation of Persians, in Calcutta, waited on the Persian Consul, and submitted to him a representation, to be laid, by wire, before H. M. the Shah, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Teheran.

The deputation demanded the observance by the Shah and his Ministers of the terms and spirit of the Constitution, as also a speedy summoning of Parliament and cessation of the civil war in Persia; otherwise they would prefer to give up their allegiance to the Shah.

The Consul promised to submit the prayer of the deputation, by wire, to the Foreign Office at Teheran.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Rifts in the Cloud.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Rifts are beginning to appear among the Universal Brotherhood in Macedonia. The Bulgarians are manifesting a disposition to seize the patriarchist villages and churches.

The Young Turkish Party have promised severe measures of justice.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Heavy Mortality.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Three hundred and sixty cases and one hundred and seventy-four deaths from cholera are reported in the Governments of Astrakan, Saratoff and the Don territory since the 21st ultimo.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Sir G. Lowther's Successor.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

It is understood that Mr. R. S. Paget, British Minister to Siam, will succeed Sir G. Lowther as Minister to Morocco.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING LOCK-OUT.

Warship Building Threatened.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Owing to a dispute regarding wages, 12,000 hands have been locked out of the shipbuilding yards at Stettin.

Unless the dispute is settled by Wednesday, 58,000 will be idle and the construction of German warships will be hampered.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Enthusiasm at Auckland.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A telegram from Auckland states that the American battleship fleet met with an enthusiastic greeting from the public and the press.

The papers dwell on Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, which, they say, will help to keep a white Australia.

One journal suggests that after the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese treaty an Anglo-American treaty would be more natural.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINESE.

Chinaman Defiant.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Chinamen are still striving to enter Australia in defiance of the Immigration Laws.

The Federal Immigration searchers discovered yesterday at Sydney nine Chinamen lying on the top of a boiler on the German vessel the "Prinz Waldemar." They were unrecognizable with dust and grease.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Aftermath.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The American papers are printing numberless interviews with athletes who have returned from the Olympic games denouncing British unfairness.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Search of Houses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

A Dacca telegram to the "Empire" dated to-day says:—"From 4 till 9 this morning the District Magistrate, accompanied by the Police Superintendent and over hundred Gurkhas, continued the searches of houses of the late Sambhu Nag, Sub-Judge, Doctor Tarany Kanto, a late Police Inspector's son, and the National School Boarding-house under section 19 of the Arms Act. While the search was continued the boys of the Boarding-house sang songs. Nothing incriminating was found. The Police took away a dah from the Boarding-house and an old rusty sword and several trunks and baskets from the Doctor's house for want of keys to open them. A photo of some boys of the Boarding-house was also taken. More searches are expected."

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Meeting of Gya Residents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

At a largely attended meeting of the residents of the Gya District, in Gya, yesterday, presided over by Maharaja Tikari, Resolutions were passed disapproving of the anarchical spirit and avowing loyalty and attachment to the Throne; also stating that Behar was free from agitation and according a hearty welcome to Sir Andrew Fraser.

MURDER OF SOLDIERS.

Report Unfounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Investigation at Murree into the rumour which has found publication of the alleged murder of two soldiers of the West Yorks in that station has elicited the fact that since the battalion concerned arrived in Murree it has had only two casualties, which have been as follows.

Private Bellamy was found dead on the road between Sunny Bank and Kuldana cross roads at 6-30 a.m. on 22nd July. At the inquest held at Kuldana the same day the decision arrived at was that death was from ruptured liver caused by being run over by a bullock cart whilst lying on the road asleep and the worse for liquor. No foul play was suspected.

The only other death since the arrival of the battalion at Murree has been from consumption.

DURGA CHARAN SANYAL.

Honoured by Bengalis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

A big gathering assembled last evening in College Square to do honour to Durga Charan Sanyal, the accused in the Darjeeling Mail Assault case. A band of young men singing "Bande Mataram" conducted Sanyal to a dais. A young man then bowing down before him garlanded him amid loud shouts of "Bande Mataram" and cries of "Jai Sanyal-ka-jai." Sanyal, who had been standing all along, seemed exhausted and sat down on a chair. The famous song by Jay Jaba Jiban Chala was then sung, after which a speaker read a paper prepared by Sanyal.

After the conclusion Sanyal said:—"I thank you, brethern, for showing respect to me. I am quite sure I shall die in Hajut. My life will not last long. Oh my brethern. Oh my Motherland, farewell to you."

Sanyal was helped to go out of the square and get a carriage, which drove away amidst repeated shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Jai-Sanyal-ki-jai."

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Fine Arts Exhibition at 5 p.m. to-day, the Countess of Minto being amongst those present.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

There will be dinner parties at Viceregal Lodge on 14th and 18th instant.

Professor Clement Wragge will lecture in the supper-room of the Town Hall, Simla, on the 14th, 18th, 20th and 22nd instant. Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will attend the lecture "A Voyage through the Universe" on the 14th.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will attend an entertainment at Chota Chelsea Convent in aid of the Military Orphanage on 11th September next.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto dine with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to-morrow night.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD child named Doris Smith (says a correspondent) is the talk of Chicago. She can repeat from memory every line of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and has mastered some of the most difficult speaking pieces in the English language.

MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

The Language Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

At the prolonged sitting of the Deccan Mahomedan Conference the following important resolution concerning the language of the Mahomedans was discussed and passed.

Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mahomed Khan proposed, and Abulkalam Azad seconded: "That this Conference views with alarm the gradual but systematic extinction of the Urdu language of the Mahomedans, from the Deccan, owing to a most ruinous practice obtaining in Urdu schools of compelling Mahomedan boys to learn all elementary subjects taught in them through the medium of Marathi, and to learn Urdu, their own mother tongue, only as a second language for half an hour every day. It urges upon Government the urgent necessity of abolishing the practice without delay and affording the same facilities for the cultivation of the language of the Mahomedans in Urdu schools as are afforded the language of the Hindu in Marathi primary schools. Further, this Conference deeply regrets that of late years the Educational Department has ceased to appoint Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspectors for Urdu schools in the Deccan which are at present supervised by Hindu Deputies, who are entirely ignorant of the Urdu language. It prays that the former practice, which had won the cordial approval of the community, should be reverted to."

In supporting the resolution, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad said that, after their religion, that which the Mahomedans of India valued most was undoubtedly their language. Urdu was the most valuable legacy handed down to them by their conquering ancestors and to lose it was to lose their nationality and cohesion in India. Was it not unfair to compel the Mahomedan youths to be brought up in the language and traditions of the Hindus? The political effects of the evil practice were worse than social ones. All other communities in the Deccan had to learn only one vernacular. For example, the Hindus learnt only Marathi, the Parsees only Guzerathi, the Europeans only English, but the Mahomedan boy had to learn two mother tongues instead of one. Why the Mahomedan parent should be compelled to teach Marathi to his son one entirely failed to understand. Moreover, why should Hindu Deputies supervise Urdu schools? True they had Mahomedan assistants to help them, but why should Mahomedans be always assistants and never aspire to be Deputies themselves? In the Baroda State there were not only Mahomedan Deputies for Urdu schools, but there was also a Mahomedan Inspector to supervise the Urdu schools of the State. He hoped the distinguished educationist who was at the head of the administration in this Presidency would not suffer the defects in the Educational Department, which hampered the progress of the community, to remain much longer where they were.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Voluntary Winding Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 10.

Notices are posted up on the door of the Commercial Bank of India, this morning, to the effect that the Bank has suspended payment, by order of the Board of Directors.

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

The Commercial Bank hung out a piece of cardboard, to-day, on which were written the words "Suspended payment."

RANGOON PORT DEFENCES.

A Volunteer Company Fsrmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

A meeting was held recently to form a Municipal Volunteer Company. All heads of departments and 60 Municipal servants attended.

The new company will be attached to the Port Defence Volunteers, if such sanction is obtained by the Burma Government from the Government of India, Military Department.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Trial of Kareem Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Kareem Khan, who is charged with the murder of Miss Elsie Hooper, in the Jutogh tragedy case, will be brought before Mr. Reece, First Class Magistrate, here to-morrow.

The accused is understood to have recovered from the injuries he sustained in jumping down the khud on the night of the occurrence.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—Government letter to the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, dated the 10th August, 1908:—

"I am directed to invite attention to my letter No. 7382, dated the 9th December 1907, and subsequent reminders, regarding the schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island. The letter has been under the consideration of the Corporation for seven months, and His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that they are now in a position to send, without further delay, a reply containing their views on the subject.

"I am to add that if the reply is not received by the 31st instant, His Excellency in Council will be unable to delay any longer the consideration of the questions raised, and will proceed to deal with them without the advantage of the advice of the Corporation."

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

Annual Prize-Giving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 10.

On Saturday last Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., presided at the annual prize-giving at the Rajkumar College, which proved a very successful function, several Chiefs and Talukdars and ladies and gentlemen and a number of residents being present.

Mr. Turner, the Acting Principal, having submitted the progress report of the institution, the students went through a number of recitations, alike interesting and instructive, and which were much appreciated and admired.

The prizes were then distributed, Kumar Shri Abdul Majudkhan, of Savanur, carrying off eight prizes—an exceptionally brilliant record.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hill, the Agent, in the course of a very able and elaborate address, which was listened to with great attention, dwelt, at considerable length, on the education of Rajkumars, and the removal of a mistaken impression on the part of the Chiefs that Government desired to interfere in the governance of the education of the Chiefs of the Provinces and Presidency. "For this misunderstanding," he said, "Government were not responsible, but for the system under which the Agency communicated to the States, the suggestions or inquiries or orders of Government." Having, quite recently, conferred with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, he was in a position to say that His Excellency had every sympathy with the Chiefs in their desire to administer their own College, and every confidence that the administration will not only be an efficient one, but will aim at maintaining the College in the eminent position which it holds among the other similar institutions at Ajmere, Lahore and Indore. The Agent, moreover, said that he would endeavour to give a practical demonstration of, and effect to, His Excellency Sir George Clarke's desires in this matter. Mr. Hill deprecated the idea of sending Kumars to England to study at a tender age; they might go when they have arrived at an age when they were men and could judge for themselves. The Agent concluded his speech by exhorting the young Kumars to become men, as William of Wykeham said, "of manners makyth the man of politeness and courtesy prove her; a trial costs nothing;" but the fact that it was so cheap should not make it the less desirable. It was the proud boast of this College, as of the Mayo, Daly and Aitchison Colleges, that they turned out gentlemen. Neither Eton, nor Harrow, nor Winchester had a higher claim to distinction.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

U. P. Representative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 10.

At a meeting of non-official members the United Provinces Legislative Council held this morning at Allahabad to elect a representative to the Imperial Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Munshi Mahdo Lal, whose term of office expires. Rajah Muhamad Ali Mahomed Khan, of Momudabad, Oudh., was duly elected. He is the first Mahomedan from these provinces to occupy that position and will be the youngest member in the Council.

THE PALI LANGUAGE.

Rewards for Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

Rules which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Examination of members of the Burma Commission in Pali are published. The Standards of Examination and the donation to be given to successful candidates will be as follows:—

Higher Standard—Rupees 700, with certificate from the presiding Examiners.

Higher Proficiency—Rs. 2,000, with certificate from the presiding Examiners.

Degree of honor—Rs. 5,000, with diploma from the Government of India.

THE BURMA COTTON CROP.

Estimated Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON AUGUST 10.

The following is a summary of the preliminary forecast of the cotton crop of Burma for the year 1908-09.

The total estimated area under cotton in all the sixteen cotton-growing districts is given as 203,339 acres, an increase of 5,311 acres over last year's actual. The largest increase (5,697 acres) is in Sagaing, but Meiktila also shows the considerable increase of 3,525 acres. The increase in both these districts is due to favourable early rains. Myingyan shows a decrease of 3.158, which, like last year, is attributed to the substitute of ground-nut for cotton crop. Prospects are not favourable at present owing to a long period of drought, but fair rains in the next few weeks may improve the condition of affairs. On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has negotiated for a plot of ground on Park-avenue, New York City, on which to erect a home, and will begin to tear down the buildings after the November elections so that the erection of a mansion may be commenced next spring. This (says a Wash ington correspondent) will be one of the handsomest private residences in the city. The land and old out-buildings are worth £200,000 according to reale state experts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. J. Woods, I.M.S., arrived and landed s.s. "Caledonia," 20th March; Captain D. W. L. Spiller, R.F.A., arrived and and landed s.s. "Britannia," 1st May; Lieut. H. P. Mackenzie, R. Scots Fusiliers, arrived and landed s.s. "Massilia," 1st August; Capt. T. E. Madden, 17th Infantry, arrived and landed s.s. "Caledonia," 7th August; Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Gamble, Royal Birkshire Regt., arrived and landed s.s. "Caledonia," 7th Aug.

Departures.—Major A. P. Blenkinsop, R.A.M.C., P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," 8th August; Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Pearse, 2nd K.S.L., Infantry, P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," 8th Aug.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Departures.—Capt. G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, 2nd Royal Scots, Lieut. L. A. Fanshawe, R.A., s.s. "Malta." 4th August; Captain G. O. F. Sealy, I.M.S., s.s. "Nera," 16th August; Captain K. D. Field, R.G.A., s.s. "Caledonia," 8th August; Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Henniker, Bart., 2nd-King's Royal Rifles s.s. "Arabia," 1st August; and Captain C. H. F. Cox, R.F.A., s.s. "Caledonia," 8th August.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments are made:—Staff.—Major H. J. Bartholomew, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major, Karachi Brigade, vice Captain W. P. L. Davies, R. F. A., on leave, or until further orders. Dated 31st July.

116th Mahrattas.—Captain A. F. Stewart, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Captain W. J. H. Hunter, transferred to the 17th Mahrattas. Dated 1st August.

117th Mahrattas.—Captain W. J. H. Hunter, 4th and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, 116th Mahrattas, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, *vice* Captain H. O. Warren-Codrington, permanently struck off the rolls of the Regiment. Dated 1st August.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).—Captain J. D'Oyly, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Captain R. B. E. Kriekenbeek, transferred to the 128th Pioneers. Dated 30th June.

Staff.—Lieutenant C. E. Cookson, Station Staff Officer, Aden, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade, vice Major F. G. Batten on leave, or until further orders. Dated 17th July.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st September or such date as he may avail himself of it. Brigadier-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 10.—Lieut.-Col. Gamble, Royal Birks Regt., from England.
Captain Field, R. G. A. from Madras.
Captain Cox, R. F. A., from Bangalore.
Colonel Turner, R. G. Ord Dept., from Poona.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps. from Poona.
Captain Martin, R. A. M. C., from Poona.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 11.—Lieut.-Colonel Rearn, 2nd K. S. L. I. to England.
Captain Field R. G. A. to England.
Captain Cox, R. F. A. to England.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Henniker Bart. 2nd King's R. L. Rifles to England.

ABOUT RABBITS.

In a report to the Australian Minister of Lands the other day, the Chief Inspector of Vermin, Mr, F. E. Allan, stated that at a recent deputation on the rabbit question figures were submitted to the Premier with regard to the export trade in frozen rabbits, and it was shown that in 1906 about 10,000,000 rabbits were exported. No mention whatever was mude of the number of skins exported (over 14,000,000), and allowance for this would entirely alter the deductions made at the deputation. To put the matter clearly, he submitted fuller information showing the exports of frozen rabbits and the exports and imports of rabbit skins for the five years ended 1907. During that period 41,423,000 frozen rabbits were exported, making a yearly average of 8,285,000, The skins exported numbered 98,242,000, while 5,000,000 skins went into local consumption, making a total of 103,242,000. When 35,404,000 imported skins were deducted, this made the net total of exported skins for the five years 67,838,000, or a yearly average of 13,567,000 skins, which represented rabbits that would consume as much grass as 1,500,000 sheep. The export of rabbits fell very far short of the total number of skins exported. Further, great numbers of rabbits were destroyed and not skinned. Immense numbers were poisoned, fumigated in their burrows, dug out, and destroyed in many other ways. As a rule, only rabbits with good fur were skinned, and this only obtained in the winter. There were untold millions of rabbits destroyed and not skinned, and even when handled were not worth the skinning during the summer months and the breeding season. Then the enormous quantities of young ones destroyed must be considered. The total of skins exported bore a very small proportion to those destroyed, which must be several times greater than the number skinned. A very great proportion of the rabbits represented by these skins owed their deaths to the influence, both directly and indirectly, of the Vermin Destruction Act. No doubt a proportion of this huge total was killed by persons who destroyed the rabbits on their land without requiring pressure, but such persons only accounted for a comparatively moderate share of the total. With such figures and facts as these, it would be realised what great good was effected by the Vermin Destruction Act, which, he claimed, had by far the largest share in the destruction of the pest. Its annual cost of £15,000 was but a trifle compared to the resulting benefit to the State.

THE United States War Office has purchased (says our Washington correspondent) a number of motor-cars for the purpose of carrying despatches across country. This is the first formal recognition the motor-car has had by the U. S. Army.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Affairs in the City may now be regarded as having resumed their normal course, and the chance of further disorder seems for the present to have been obviated. One of the most curious features of the disturbances that presented itself to me was the difference of feeling exhibited by the two classes of mill-operatives, namely the Ghatis and the Malwanis. Of the whole mill-population one would have assumed that the Kunbis from the Deccan, where Tilak is stated to have so great a following, would have shown a greater disposition to riot in consequence of his arrest and conviction than the men from Ratnagiri District. And yet so far as I could judge the Ghatis were far less interested in the trial and were much less disposed to express their resentment than the latter class, which comprises one or two extremely hot-headed and uncompromising individuals. The Ghatis of Sewri indeed, at the very height of the riots, informed an Englishman with whom they are familiar, that they would sooner die for him than do him any harm, and their words carried home the conviction that they felt no personal sorrow at Tilak's well-deserved fate and that they would be ready in an emergency, as they have often been in past history, to stand staunchly by the side of any individual whom they know and who has been kind to them. The hubristic attitude of the Ratnagiri hands must in my opinion have been engendered by continuous and careful tuition; and this was particularly the case in the Currey Road and DeLisle Road areas where agents, belonging to their own native district, had been suborned by the seditionary party to stir up trouble.

No less remarkable was the quaint juxta-position during the height of the riots of seething disorder and the quiet prosecution of their daily avocations by the bulk of the people. An officer of one of the regiments quartered on the City, during the trial in the High Court gave expression to this fact in the following words:—"Warfare I understand; but this sort of business beats me altogether. At the top of the street there is a native "tamasha" with people singing and beating tom-toms, half-way down the street there are stone-throwing and firing, and at the bottom of the street there are people, Europeans and Natives, shopping!" He was struck, as I was, by the incongruity of the whole business. At Jacob's Circle there was a great display of military and magisterial strength. Tommy Atkins had taken up a strong position at the corner of Clerk Road; sentries paced up and down by day and night; machine guns gaped upon the fountain erected to the memory of Le Grand Jacob. At intervals a squadron of cavalry dashed into the open, halted for a space, and then as suddenly disappeared; and they were followed by motor-cars and carriages containing Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Police Subordinates, Special Magistrates and miscellaneous European sight-seers. All the pomp and circumstance of Law and order were represented there, and there could scarcely have been a greater display of armed force, more secret consultations, more wild dashes hither and thither, more troubled parleying, if the entire City north of Jacob's Circle had been in flames. And yet behind it and around it the daily life of the people moved forward in its accustomed channel. The Bhandari's liquor-shop at the corner had its full complement of patrons, and the Bhandari himself might be seen pulling out handfuls of thirst-producing parched gram for those of his customers who desired a relish with their liquor; members of that degraded class which follows one of the immemorial vices of the East wandered round the Marwaris' shops, begging and clapping their hands in the manner peculiar to them; and across the diameter of the Circle strayed a group of Barots—those strange semi-gipsy looking men from Kathiawar who act as priests and magicians to the Bhangi population. Seeing the military and police they halted for a moment and gave one time to have a word with them:—"Whither go ye?" we asked, and they replied that they were bound to the big Bhangi settlement that lies not far from the Circle. One of them carried a "bina," a second an ordinary school-slate covered with crude cabalistic signs and a third a rude book, something like a Vani's "chopda," filled with Marathi characters, which doubtless plays a part in the fortune-telling and spirit-scaring that form the stock-in-trade of these wandering hierophants. Hardly had they disappeared than four Sadhus hove into sight. One of them, who was smeared with ashes from head to foot, the lobes of whose ears had been pierced and dragged down till they nearly touched his shoulders, and who wore an enormous rosary of Rudraksha berries, acted as the spokesman of the party and stated they were on their way to Nasik. They had come from Benares, he said, and had spent a week in the shady compound of the Mahalaksmi temple, where all the Bhairagis, Gosavis and Fakirs of the Indian continent from time to time congregate. "Do you walk to Nasik or go by rail," we asked. "By rail" replied the silver-man. But surely the true Sadhu should walk, taking no heed of horse-vehicle or fire-carriage," whereat the little fat ascetic with the gourd smiled pleasantly and made some remarks to the effect that all methods of conveyance are permitted to the truly devout.

So they passed down the Ripon Road towards the heart of the City. Followed a couple of Muhammadan Kasais driving a small flock of sheep, dyed pink and blue in patches, whom they urged forward in approved Native fashion by driving the fingers into the base of the hindmost animal's spine; and after them wandered a Syed in a faded green silk robe and cap, carrying the inevitable peacock's feather brush, which plays so large a part in exorcism and divination. Later in the day a Hindu lady-doctor hurried past on her way home, and four youths of the student-class, who had left their legal studies in the Fort to see what was toward in the northern portion of the Island. A Municipal sweeper lurched across the open and proceeded to spend twenty minutes in brushing the grating of a drain, leaving the accummulated filth of the adjoining gutter to fester and pollute the surroundings; and two elderly cooly-woman, each carrying a phenomenal head-load of dung-cakes, becoming suddenly aware of the presence of troops and thereby struck with a terror, collided violently with one another and shot the entire contents of their baskets on to the road. This caused some amusement to the passers-by, particularly to a Pathan who had just taken a very complete bath under one of the taps of the memorial fountain, but the trouble was soon mended by a small boy who, bribed by the offer of one dung cake, helped the old ladies to repack their burdens and replace them on their heads. Next came a swarthy gentleman from Palanpur, who said he was a hawker of glass sugar-bowls, and produced one bowl without a top as proof of his profession. He struck me as being uncommonly and perhaps designedly vacant in speech and appearance, and seemed to have no stock of glassware whatever. I am still wondering whether that topless bowl was really his own or whether he may not have filched it from some convenient dispense-khana.

Meanwhile the Irani at the corner where the trams halt did a roaring trade. He must have boiled his tea-leaves four and five times over in order to supply the constant demands for "adhi kop chha-a," preferred by casual visitors who had come up out of the City to see what was going on. Memons, Bohras, Khojas, Jews, Eurasians and Europeans all patronized his shop during the days of tumult, and the amount of soda-water, "pick-me-up" and raspberry-ade which was consumed was phenomenal. It was as good as a play to watch the constant stream of people who came out to have a look at the soldiers and to hear their remarks on the situation. "I have heard," one of them would begin,—and then followed a string of the wildest bazaar-rumours, interspersed with many a "tobah" (Fie) "iman-se" (honestly or truly) or "mag kai" (what happened next), which apparently produced such a hunger and thirst that the Irani, thanking his stars for the outbreak of disorder had to ransack all his cases for comestibles, aerated waters and tea. They sat in rapt attention when Motor Car No. O swung out of DeLisle Road and halted near the fountain; they watched with animation the Punjab cavalry trot homewards to their lines after a scurry in Kalachauki; and they burst into merriment when a refractory mule deposited one of the Northampton Regiment plump in the muddiest portion of the Circle. They had a thoroughly interesting week, these sight-seers; but not half so interesting as he did, who watched them and chatted with them and spent hours interrogating the human flotsam and jetsam of this City of a myriad castes. One recalled the words of one of the greatest poets of old Persia:—"Sit thou on the bank of a stream and in the flow of its waters watch the passing of thy life. Than this a vain and fleeting world can grant thee no higher lesson;" and one felt that the time spent in the open, watching the flow of the human tide that rolls through the streets of this City, had not been wholly wasted.

MUNDA POETRY.

The July number of the "Indian World" contains some charming specimens of the folk-songs of the aboriginal Mundas. This race which is now classed as Dravidian by ethnologists, preserves very distinct traces of totemism and other beliefs and practices common to uncivilized peoples. But beyond the fact that a reverence for plants and flowers imbues their poetry, none could suppose that these folk-songs were the production of an animistic and illiterate tribe. Here for example is a literal translation of a Munda Maiden's complaint:—

"Through yon first field I looked for thee, my love
But thee I could not—could not—find, O sweet!
The next field then I searched for thee, my dear,
But there too thee I did not—did not—meet!
Sweet wreaths of *kundi* flowers for thee I wove,
Yet thee I could not—could not—find, O sweet!
Those *bagri* garlands sweet for thee I wove,
Yet thee my love I did not—did not meet,
Sweet *bagri* flowers I wove in wreaths, my love,
Those *bagri* flowers now wither on their thread."

Take again the song of the Munda who finds himself thwarted in his desire. Nor "cold reproof nor slander's blight" can wean him from the object of his devotion. He is defiant and unyielding to the last.

"Abuse me as thou wilt, reviled though I be,
I shall marry thee, girl of Chetantoli—
Ay! chained though I be and manacled tight
In Chaibasa darbar I'll stand for my right"—

The songs are worth perusal by those who take an interest in the folk-lore and customs of India.

LOWER COLABA LANES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have for some time been trying to induce the Municipality to have two lanes in Lower Colaba repaired, but so far unsuccessfully; and I venture to trouble you with this letter in the hope that its publication may produce better results. The lanes are known as Pasta lanes, and they branch off from the main road and lead to cotton godowns. The traffic in them is as heavy as on the main road, and from early morning till late at night are to be seen an unbroken line of bullock carts entering and leaving them. As a consequence the lanes are much cut up: and while in the dry months they lie a foot deep in dust the rains convert them into a quagmire. In either state they are a serious menace to health. In the dry months the locality is the dustiest in the City; and, during the rains, the worst smelling.

The lanes have never been repaired. The Municipality say it is not their duty as the lanes are not public streets within the meaning of the Municipal Act. But have they not the power to compel the owners of the godowns to repair them? The Act gives wide power and in regard to the suppression of nuisances which endanger public health, and it seems to me that no clearer case can be found for the exercise of those powers.—Yours, &c.,

R.

REGULATIONS FOR TREATING EAST INDIAN WOOL.

The Secretary of State has issued a draft of the regulations which it is proposed to apply to all factories in which East Indian wool is used. An accompanying letter states that the draft has been submitted informally to the Kidderminster, Dewsbury, and Halifax Chambers of Commerce, the Northern Wool Buyers' Association, and the Yorkshire Textile Workers' Federation, and is accepted by them. Should objections be taken to the regulations, these will be the subject of full inquiry, and the report of the person appointed to hold the inquiry will be considered by the Secretary of State before the final regulations are made. The regulations have been framed in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and consist of two parts, the fulfilment of the first devolving on the occupier, and the carrying out of the second on the persons employed. Under the first head it is provided that no East Indian wool or hair shall be treated in any dust-extracting machine unless such machine is covered over and the cover connected with an exhaust fan so arranged as to discharge the dust into a furnace or into an intercepting chamber. The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and respirators to be worn by the persons engaged in collecting and removing the dust. Under the second head the regulations provide that no person employed shall treat East Indian wool in any dust-extracting machine otherwise than as permitted in the manner already stated. The regulations come into operation on Jan. 1, 1909.

SEATTLE Japanese have decided (says a Washington correspondent) to withdraw their children from the public schools, because the education given is not satisfactory to them. Japanese schools and Japanese instructors will be substituted for American schools and American instructors, and the Japanese interested say, diplomatically, that this is due to a desire to avoid a repetition of the San Francisco trouble.

THE TURK AND THE ARMENIAN.

The Last State of the Case.

While the attention of Europe is divided between the sanguinary events in Persia and the unrest in Macedonia, the policy of extermination of Armenians in Asiatic provinces of Turkey is relentlessly pursuing its course, but the horrors of the tragic fate of that hapless race now seldom reach the ears of European readers, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster." In the early spring of this year the people of England heard for the first time of the slaughter at Van of eighty Armenians according to some; one hundred and more, according to others. That massacre, which took place on March 23 last, followed the murder of one David, an Armenian, who was suspected of having betrayed to the Turkish Government the secret store of arms brought into the country by Armenians for purposes of self-defence against the constant onslaughts of Kurds. The murderer, an Armenian himself, was followed in his flight to Aighestan (Armenian quarters of Van) by a crowd of Turks and Kurds, who seized the opportunity to satisfy their lust for blood and plunder. These events were made the subject of a question in the House of Commons, and an answer was elicited from the Foreign Office to the effect that immediate and effective action was taken by local authorities to quell the disturbance, while the central Government of Constantinople on receiving the news of the massacre had ordered to Van several battalions of regular troops to keep the populace in peace, and that the arrival of the soldiers had produced the desired effect. Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question last night, said that the attention of the Sublime Porte had been drawn to certain recent allegations, "with the result that an inquiry is being made with a view to the punishment of the guilty parties, should the rumours prove to be well founded." The Sublime Porte is always "inquiring," and always promissing the restoration of order and the punishment of the guilty.

There is, however, we regret to say, not the slightest reason to think that the Turk has meant anything more by these phrases than a continuation of his policy of savage repression. His proceedings during the last twelve months have been followed in detail by the French journal "Pro-Armenia," a responsible periodical produced under the supervision of a committee which includes such men as anatole France, J. Jaures, F. de Pressense, and P. Quillard. If we may trust to its records, the sufferings of the Armenians since the spring of last year have been continuous and horrible. The arrival of the troops at Van was the signal for a regular siege of Aighestan; 6,000 soldiers occupied the place and artillery was posted in the north-east of the town in a point commanding the Armenian quarters. On the completion of these preparations a systematic search for arms and for the apprehension of revolutionaries was instituted. While none of the perpetrators of the massacre were even so much as arrested, notwithstanding that the ringleaders are well known to the authorities, wholesale arrests of Armenians were, and are still, daily effected under the pretext that they possessed arms or belong to secret revolutionary organisations. From May 19 to 24 fifty Armenians were put in prison while three men were killed in their houses, under the eyes of officials who were carrying out the search.

On May 26 an Armenian butcher, Gueynaz Minassian, was killed in similar circumstances. At the same time the murder of ten Armenians, before the eyes of impassive officials, was reported from Soulovk. The state of siege put the Christian population in a panic. All business stopped, and the bazaars remained closed, the poor and the rich alike suffering great hardships from dearth of food supplies. It is reported under date of June 5 that there were at Van 1,300 Armenian families suffering from hunger. Simultaneously with the occupation of Aighestan troops were sent on a similar mission to the villages in the district of Van. Away from the Consular control, which puts a certain amount of restraint on the officials in the town, the soldiery and the police in the villages gave full play to their bloodthirsty and savage instincts, and committed outrages which recall the worst features of the Bulgarian atrocities of the seventies and the great massacres of Armenians in 1895-96. It is reported from Van under date of June 2 that a company of soldiers invaded the village of Khatchan, and called on Armenian peasants to surrender arms. As they had none, and naturally could not obey the order, they were subjected to merciless bastinade and torture. Children and women were not spared. While some children were tortured to reveal the hiding place of non-existent arms, women, young and old, were made the object of assault and violence too horrible to be described. The so-called restoration of order at Khatchan lasted ten days. During those ten terrible days over fifty women were violated, two of them dying from their injuries while many others are not expected to recover. Most ferocious and unspeakable has been the treatment of three women who, after being outraged, had their bodies burned with red-hot irons; another woman who was expecting shortly to become a mother, was so savagely maltreated that she gave premature birth to her child and died in indescribable agony. Rather than submit to torture and outrage, several women are said to have taken their own lives. Four men were also tortured by fire, whilst others were beaten and cut about. Thinking that if they produce arms they may escape the ferocity of their torturers, the peasants buy old guns and daggers from Kurds and deliver them to authorities. But this does not better their fate. The production of these antiquated weapons renders them suspected in the eyes of officials, who declare them revolutionists and as such throw them into prison. Excesses of a similar nature are reported also from the villages of Ardamed, Vzevisdan, Pertag Kizildja Gourabash, Shoushantz, Varaka, Aghga, Avandz, &c.

"Pro-Armenia" furnishes us also with reports from Mush, Bitlis, Erzerum, Diarbekir, and other centres which speak of nothing else than vexatious persecution on the part of officials. While quartered in the houses of the poverty-striken and half-starved Armenian peasants, subjecting them to violence, outraging their wives and daughters, the soldiery are depriving them at the same time of their miserable means of subsistence. Their deprivations are creating indescribable misery, which is made worse by the atrocities committed by Kurds and Circassians. In the vilayets of Van and Bitlis which comprise also the Mutesariflik of Mush with Sasoon, the scene of the massacre of 1894, famine has already set in in some places, and the people subsist on roots and herbs. Thousands of the inhabitants are leaving their homes and their slender belongings, fleeing to places of refuge across the borders of Russia and Persia, where for want of work they are reduced to a life of mendicity. Those who do not leave the country find precarious safety at the Diarbekir. At the latter place there are at present over 8,000 Armenians who have come from Sasoon and the villages around Mush.

It can be easily understood that under these conditions all economic activity in the country is paralysed, business in towns and field labour in country districts being almost at a standstill. For the last fifteen years foodstuffs have doubled, and even trebled, in price; agricultural produce has correspondingly decreased, and in certain districts, especially in those of Van and Bitlis, famine has become a permanent feature. Coupled with the epidemics which are inseparable from it, and with the economic pressure applied by the Government by means of increasd taxation, this forms an even greater danger to the existence of Armenians in Turkey, and decimates them even more than the massacres. In a country like Turkey it is impossible to obtain any statistical data which would give an idea of the growth of the depopulation and the poverty in the country. A glimpse into the state of affairs in these respects may be obtained from some figures published in the "Pro-Armenia" on the authority of one who has lived for twenty years in the districts of which he speaks. According to this source of information, the inhabited houses in the villages Mokounk, Amikom, Arintchvank, Arintch, and Arkavank (district of Mush) in 1903 numbered 413, with 164 teams of cattle (ploughs) and the total of house tax paid amounted to 47,000 piastres. In 1907 the number of inhabited houses was reduced to 218, there were only twenty-two teams, while the taxation had risen to 77,000 piastres. In nine other villages of the same description, including Arpindj, Zronk, Kertakom, and Artenk, there were 962 houses in 1900 with 551 teams of cattle. In 1907 the number of houses had decreased to 627, while there were only 124 teams left. The population in these districts has decreased by nearly 30 per cent. for the twelve years 1895 to 1907; the houses and lands abandoned by the emigrants or the victims of massacres are usually given to Mussulmans (Turks or Circassians) coming from the Caucasus. In the district of Mush, into the hands of the latter have already passed fourteen villages partially and twelve villages, mostly in Sasoon, entirely. In the Kaza of Gharzan twenty-two villages formerly inhabited by Armenians are at present totally deserted, and with all the land pertaining to them, have passed into the hands of Kurd beys. Such is the account given to us by a careful authority with special means of information, and there is no reason to think it inaccurate.

If Europe refrains much longer from intervention it is to be feared that the terrible scenes witnessed in 1895 and 1896 will be repeated. The Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin and the Cyprus Convention have remained a dead letter. In the face of unspeakable atrocities and massacres in which thousands of people fall victims, the Great Powers content themselves with platonic protests at Constantinople. Only energetic action on the part of the Powers may save Armenians from total destruction. In the past, efforts made by Great Britain to secure for Armenians the elementary rights without which life is impossible were frustrated by the opposition of other Powers whose co-operation was absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end; but the better relations between Great Britain, France, and Russia ought surely to place these three countries in a position to take some active and useful step for the realisation of the long-deferred reforms.

MR. ASQUITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Asquith, as Prime Minister, was entertained by his colleagues at the Bar recently. After dinner he gave some autobiographical reminiscences.

"Mr. Attorney," he said, "this is a gathering of the Bar, and of the Bar alone; and not for the first time, but it does not happen frequently in our lives, we are able to talk without turning our eyes or directing our attention either to the Bench above or to the well below. To me, I must confess that to speak anywhere in the region of the Temple without a tribunal, without a client, without a brief and, I must add, without a fee, is an unfamiliar and, in some ways, a nerve-shaking experience.

A PREMIER'S MASTERS.

"Let me, then, seize the opportunity of recalling the names and the memories of two illustrious lawyers to whom I feel myself always under special obligation. The first is my old master, Charles Bowen, afterwards one of the brightest ornaments of our Bench, in whose chambers not far from here—in Brick Court—I served my pupilage. I learnt, I hope, many things there, and amongst other lessons I learnt was one which every man who aspires to practise with success at the Bar in these days has to learn sooner or later, and that was the dangers, the multiform and manifold dangers of an encounter with Danckwerts.

LORD JAMES AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

"Later on, after some pretty lean years, in which one used to welcome as an unexpected and grateful phenomenon a County Court brief, marked one guinea, and coming from a client whose time and method of payment were both nebulous and problematical, I had the great good fortune of securing the favour and help of a great man, my dear and revered friend Lord James of Hereford. I owe to him a debt which he has never thought of exacting, and which I can never repay.

"May I add to those a third name—the name of one whom I think all the older men among us at any rate will agree with me in thinkink in the very first and highest rank of the advocates, either of our own or of any other time, Charles Russell. I was privileged, as Sir Edward Clarke has reminded me, to be associated with him as his junior in the greatest State trial of the Victorian era, and we had as colleagues my noble friend the present Lord Chancellor, and a man of infinite humour and of unique loveableness, whose untimely death was to me and to all his friends an irreparable loss—the late Frank Lockwood.

"Sir Edward Clarke has referred to the fact that it is just about a hundred years since a practising member of the Bar was last Prime Minister of England. He was kind enough not to remind me that that predecessor came to a sudden and untimely end. Absit omen!

THE COMMON LAW.

"I absolutely make this claim, that there is no class or profession in our community which has done more—I will go further; I will say that there is none which has done as much—to define, to develop, and to defend the liberties of England. Sir Thomas More, Lord Coke himself, Selden, Somers, Camden, Romilly—those are but a few of the names selected almost at random from a long and illustrious roll; and they were all bred in the common law of England. I venture to add that the common law of England, which is not a compendium of mechanical rules written in fixed and indelible characters, but a living organism, which has grown and moved in response to the larger and fuller development of the nation—the common law of England has been, still is and will continue to be, both here and wherever English communities are found, at once the organ and the safeguard of English justice and English freedom."

With reference to the difficulty which occurred two or three months ago in New Guinea owing to the report that Germans were occupying disputed territory, where British miners were at work, and were forcing them to pay a licence fee, the Governor of German New Guinea, says a Reuter's telegram, in reply to Mr. Deakins's inquiries, writes that he merely visited the miners' camp and discussed the prospects. There was no complaint of trespassing, and no request was made for the payment of a licence.

OLYMPIA REDIVIVA.

To read a succession of articles such as have appeared recently, in celebration of the ancient Olympic Games, with their stories of the "divine honors" paid to successful athletes and the breaches made in the walls of cities in order that men so noble might not enter by the common gate has a curious effect on the mind. It almost makes one doubt whether any nation so eccentric as the ancient Greeks can really have existed, and even have attained a considerable amount of success, upon this earth. The stories, no doubt, are always related apart from their context, and seldom quite exactly; and of course, the rhetorical effect of mere selection is very great. If one chose to collect all the instances of public or private enthusiasm manifested in England over, let us say, music-hall stars, tame elephants or millionaires, it would not be hard to produce the impression that almost the whole nation was occupied in admiring one or other of those objects. Yet, when all allowance is made for exaggeration, the Olympic Games had their own meaning and served their own valuable purpose in history, though perhaps not for a very large portion of their twelve hundred years of life.

The immense fame of the Olympiad Festivals comes largely from their having been chosen as giving an era, or a means of dating other events. The Romans had apparently a fixed tradition of the founding of their city; they could date historical occurrences by the year "ab urbe condita." There was no such fixed era for the Greeks. Some historians dated from the fall of Troy; but opinions varied within some six hundred years as to the time of that occurrence itself. There were divers other systems. Some dated by the Archons at Athens, or by the priestesses in the temple of Hera at Argos. But, apart from other objections, neither system was international, and both implied that the reader must know his list of archons or priestesses by heart. The archons were more satisfactory than the priestesses, because they had, at least, a fixed term of office. A priestess might hold office for one year or for thirty. But, obviously the great four-yearly festivals formed a better basis for dates than either, and among such festivals the Olympian were probably the best. True,

THE PYTHIAN GAMES

at Delphi were fully as famous and inspired far more religious feeling. But the temple at Delphi was too much exposed to disturbance and pillage. Olympia lay quiet, out of the main track of war and political trouble. And Olympia professed truly or falsely to have a record of all conquerors since the great re-constitution of the Games in 776 B.C. The Games themselves are just declining from their prime glory at the time when we hear most about them, in the fifth century B. C. Bodily prowess was still such an important quality in a man that, if any great athlete happens to play a part in history, the historians generally mention his victories in the Games. But it was no longer an age in which Shaw the Lifeguardsman could seriously be regarded as a more admirable warrior than the Duke of Wellington. And in Pindar, the writer from whom we hear most praise of the Games, there is a constant under current of regret, irritation, almost be wilderment, that the world is no longer attaching proper importance to the great boxing and horse racing nobles, and to him, their prophet. Pindar an aristocrat himself, was the poet of Dorian aristocracy. He was the bard of those great houses which, in spite of their not infrequent occupation in trade, their occasional leading forth of an adventurous colony, remained for the most part grumbling and half-forgotten, while the main stream of Hellenic life swept past them. They were men of courage and muscle; great hunters, runners, boxers; if need came, great warriors, though only in the manner of their

ANCESTRAL TRADITION,

with none of your modern book-learning or siege-tactics. Their object was to be "good men," and they meant by "goodness" what their grand-fathers had meant. If they were outstripped in the race of life it was as their great ancestor Ajax had been beaten by the unworthy Odysseus. Pindar added another quality to the "goodness" or "Arete," which he required of his patrons; they must "spend"—spend their money and strength and effort freely for the attaining and maintaining of their "Arete."

It was a great ideal in its day, a Pindar conceives of it greatly. The misfortune is that in the Fifth Century it has ceased to correspond to outward facts. The time which created it was the period after the great race-migrations, especially after the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnese. Mr. Louis Dyer has shown how the Olympian festival is derived from an ancient pre-Dorian gathering of a number of neighbouring villages at a centre which they called "Pylos," a gathering of the ordinary four-yearly type, with common worship and sacrifice, open competitive games, and opportunities for settling by discussion and arbitration any inter-communal difficulties. A general truce was of course necessary for any such common meeting, and was enforced, as usual, by taboos and curses. Eventually the whole territory of Elis, in which the festival was held, was declared "scared," or, in modern language, neutral, and any invasion of it forbidden.

After the Dorian conquest, this festival became widened and glorified. The Peloponnese became full of conquering warriors out of work, athletes of war, with no one left to make war on. The games had a much closer relation to war than modern athletics have; and the idea of "Arete," or "goodness," in a man or a warrior, had become prominent and forceful in the Greek world. The conquerors of the Peloponnese liked the opportunity of practising Arete and displaying it one against another. Only the nobles, as a rule has leisure for such exercises. Hesiod, the peasant poet, never speaks of the games; neither is Piers Ploughman interested in tourneys. Nobles of other races joined in. The wealthy new nobility of Sicily and Italy not only won horse races—they had more money to buy expensive horses—but actually distinguished themselves in personal prowess. The games served a great purpose. They gave a harmless and humane outlet to the fighting spirit of many conquering tribes. They kept up the invaluable tradition of periodic friendly meetings between neighbour states, of the security of the public roads, of the notion of a fixed international state of peace and decent conduct even in the midst of warring units. And they served intensely, almost too intensely, to keep up that desire for "goodness" judged by competitive standards, which is at the root of many of the best and worst qualities of ancient Greece. Like most conquering nations, the classical Greeks were good sportsmen. On the whole, one can see that Pindar's men neither cheat nor accuse others of cheating, and mostly take a defeat like men. It is only boys who are said to jeer at a defeated competitor, and those I suppose were the boys who looked on not the boys who competed.

The decline in the importance of the game came when the idea of goodness changed Arete began to be identified, in part or whole, with Sophia. Goodness began to include "Wisdom" or the qualities of the intellect, and the old purely athletic virtues inevitably paled. True, a strong element of "wisdom" in various forms found its way into the Olympian Festival. Herodotus read his wonderful book aloud there. The great fifth century sophists lectured there. Poets recited their poems. Hippias illustrated how the "wise" man was self-sufficing, and should be the maker of his own cloak, tunic, boots, and signet ring, as well as the author of his own peace of mind. When Hippolytus wished to "stand high in the Great Games of Hellas," he was probably thinking more of "wisdom", than of pure athletics. But in reality "wisdom" had not much chance of cutting a good figure at these contests. Make the most sympathetic arrangements you will, a lecture by Huxley and a recitation by Tennyson would scarcely have "a fair show" at, say, the Henley regatta or the Oxford and Cambridge sports, not to speak of Epsom. The spiritually active part of Greece devoted itself more and more to "Wisdom;" the mere pressure of the world worked as usual in the direction of success and money-making; and Pindar's Dorian nobles were left to cultivate their splendid bodies and their expensive horses somewhat in a back-water of the national stream. True, they had more influence on ordinary adult life than athletes now have. Euripides, though a good athlete himself, once or twice denounces their influence with an intensity which would not be too great in a modern public school. Plato gently satirises the fashionable young Athenians who showed their admiration of things Spartan by acquiring, at much inconvenience, broken noses and prize-fighter's ears." And it remains true, and a rather important truth, that in the comparatively simple conditions of ancient society, a man's body was much more with him and more important to him than it is now. The toothless and short-sighted man had then no oculist and dentist to put him, as a matter of course on an equality with his fellows. The flabby man was not hidden behind good tailoring; the obese man did not fly lightly on a motorcar, he waddled perspired. And correspondingly there certainly was—the statues alone would prove it—a great deal of sincere admiration for an object which has now been so long and sedulously hidden from human eyes that it has whitened like a starved plant out of the sun, the healthy and well-developed human body.

But in the main, though the concourses of people at Olympia were probably greater in the fifth and fourth centuries than in the seventh and sixth, the inward meaning of the Games was passing rapidly away at the very beginning of our classical period. They represent the ideal of a yound Greece which possessed already many of her characteristic qualities, the intensity, the desire to excel and be praised, the frankness and the aversion to cruelty; but a Greece which had not yet awakened to the possession of an intellect or a moral character. And it was with these qualities that the future of Greece lay.

"THE ORATOR OF THE HUMAN RACE."

In the early period of the French Revolution, a Prussian of the name of Anarcharsis Clootz made himself notorious by the violence of his invectives against all legitimate authority. He was called the "Orator of the Human Race," in consequence of his appearing at the bar of the National Assembly, accompanied by deputies from the various nations of the earth, who had chosen him for their speaker. This orator pronounced a most virulent harangue, and expressed the hope that the glorious example of France would be followed by all other States. Any other assembly of persons but the National Assembly of France would have consigned this man either to the stocks as a drunkard or to the madhouse as a lunatic; but on the contrary, he was listened to with attention, and his harangue frequently interrupted by loud plaudits.

M. de Fermont called the address the noblest homage which the Assembly could possibly receive for their labours, and moved that their request (to assist at the approaching federation) should be granted by acclamation. Alexander de Lameth seconded the motion made "in favour of these generous strangers," and the President Menou made Clootz a grave and serious answer, in which he informed him that the Assembly would allow him and his brother deputies to assist at the ceremony of the federation, on condition that on their return to their respective countries, they would relate to their countrymen what they had seen.

M. de Boulainvilliers, who was that day at the Assembly, observed among the deputation a negro who belonged to one of his friends. "Ah, Azor," said he to him, "what are you come to do here?" "Heigh, massa!" answered the negro; "no, me *do the African*."

It was discovered the next day that this deputation of all the nations of the earth, to the most august assembly of the universe, and which formed the train of the Baron de Clootz, was entirely composed of vagabonds and foreign servants, hired at twelve livres a head!

The secret was betrayed by an orthographical error. One of the vagabonds of the deputation went the next day to the Marquess de Biancourt, a member of the Assembly, and asked to be paid his twelve livres. "What do you mean by your twelve livres?" said M. de Biancourt; I do not know you, and how do I owe you anything?" "Because, sir, it was I who *did the Chaldean* yesterday in the Assembly; we were engaged at twelve livres apiece, and I was desired to come to you to be paid." "Indeed Mr. Chaldean you have been sent to a wrong person. I know nothing of the engagement you talk of, and I have nothing to do in the business."

M. de Biancourt made no secret of this visit, and the next day it got into several of the newspapers. The author of the farce was sought after but never discovered, although it was suspected that the Duke de Liancourt was treasurer of embassy, which, however, he constantly denied. Four years afterwards, Anarcharsis Clootz, "The Orator of the Human Race," was guillotined along with Hebert, Chaumette, and several others.

PICTURES FROM THE EYES.

A well-known scientist gives an extraordinary account of some experiments on images in the eyes. He believes he has proved not only that real images of objects looked at are formed on the retina of the eye, but that photographs of such images can be made. In the first instance the experimenter fixed his eyes intently for one minute, in ordinary daylight, on a two shilling piece. Then, drawing a yellow screen over the window to shut out the actinic light, he put a prepared Photographic plate in place of the two-shillings, and fastened his eyes upon it, thinking all the while of the coin. After forty-three minutes he removed the plate and developed it. He asserts that he found an outline of the piece of money clearly visible on the plate. He repeated the experiment with a postage stamp, and, after twenty minutes' staring at a sensitised plate, found on the latter, when it was developed, an image of the stamp. The light producing the alleged photographs is supposed to emanate from the image on the retina. We believe similar experiments were attempted about eight years ago in England.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

THE GREEK EPIC.

It would not be easy to find a more fascinating book than Dr. Murray's "Rise of the Greek Epic." Its vigour, its originality, the picturesque style, the easy mastery of the subject which is displayed throughout, combine to put it in the first rank of Homeric literature. "Homeric" is, indeed, scarcely the right epithet. Much of the volume is given to a very powerful "apologia" for the Greek race. In the first, and, for various reasons, the most famous, paper of "Essays and Reviews," Archbishop Temple, to give him his latest title, maintained that the world owed to the Greek the sense of beauty, to the Roman the sense of law, to the Jew the sense of righteousness. Dr. Murray evidently refuses to accept any such theory. "Christian apologists," he writes, "anxious to associate all the highest things in the world with their own religion, have proceeded to make the Greek a sort of type of what the natural man would be without Christianity." He believes on the contrary, that the Greek was the champion of all that is best in human life; that he reconciled, better than any other race ever did, its great antithesis, the conflict of the ascetic and the artistic ideals, the temper that renounces and the temper that appreciates. "Both," he tells us, "are parts of one truth," though he uses a marked difference of language in describing them. "A man who refuses to feel and enjoy life destroys it at its very root." That is the artistic. 'Pouring cold water into your own and other people's 'soup' to take the Devil out of it." That is the ascetic. This is hardly the way in which one would state "two parts of one truth." One would think that the writer was not "on the side of the angels." There is much that is admirable in what Dr. Murray tells us of the effort of the Greek spirit to rise out of the barbarism with which it found itself encompassed. There had been a highly developed civilisation which yet contained depths of degradation. Then there had been a flood of barbarism. Then the Greek spirit had its brief flourishing period; when life was dominated by the special virtue of *sophrosyne*—a virtue "something like Temperance, Gentleness, Mercy; sometimes Innocence, never mere Caution; a tempering of dominant emotions by gentler thought." One does not like to play the part of "advocatus diaboli" in any case, much less in a case where we are conscious of such indebtedness. But, we cannot but ask, where was it that this "Temperance" was the dominant spirit of life? There is a curious passage in the Crito, where Socrates asks where he is to live if he consents to fly from Athens. He speaks of Thebes as the well-ordered State. But would it put up with a fugitive from justice? But was it in Thebes that the true Hellenic spirit was at its best? Are we to go to brutal Sparta, or to Corinth, devoted to money-making and pleasure? The truth is that we know very little of the life of any city but Athens. And what of Athens? It is impossible, we think, to escape these conclusions: that chastity among unmarried men was practically unknown; that though adultery was condemned, unfaithfulness in a husband was a venial sin; that though still more seriously regarded in a wife, it was not uncommon. Dr. Murrey remarks that in all the forensic literature of Athens adultery scarcely appears; but what does he make of that remarkable expression apologetically about Alcibiades! What a glimpse that gives us of Athenian morals! Finally there was the prevalence of unnatural vice. With us it is spoken of under the breath. Is that the way in which Plato refers to it? There is another matter which it is impossible to omit in any estimate of Greek morality—the dominance of party spirit. The shield held upon the Acropolis as a signal to the Persian invaders symbolised a constant element in Greek politics. This was done by the anti-Republicans, not in the immediate bitterness of defeat—it was twenty years after the Expulsion—but in accordance with a settled conviction that absolutely nothing ought to stand in the way of a party triumph.

So far we have been considering the First Part of Dr. Murray's book "The People." This is followed by the "Literature," in which he may be said to deal with the subject proper—the Epic. Dr. Murray begins by illustrating from other literatures, and does this with great ingenuity and in a way that is mostly instructive. But is he justified in saying that J. and E. (the Jahvist and Elohist documents) were "Originally pagan and polytheistic"? To use such language where he knows nothing—language so certain to give the most grievous offence—is surely a mistake. When we reach Homer we find much that will appeal more forcibly to all lovers of literature, and especially to scholars. We may instance what Dr. Murray describes as the "Expurgations," the changes which the poet makes to harmonise the savageries and brutalities of the legends which he was handling with the chivalric spirit of his own time. When the unfaithful women-servants in the Odyssey are hanged the poet—Dr. Murray thinks a more recent as opposed to an older and more savage bard—adds that "they struggled for a little while not at all long." When we come to the great question of authorship—One Homer or many?—the inevitable difference arises. Dr. Murray states his case thus:

"The intensity of imagination which makes the 'Iliad' alive is not is seems to me the imagination of any one man. It means not that one man of genius created a wonder and passed away. It means that generation after generation of poets trained in the same schools and a more or less continuous and similar life, steeped themselves to the lips in the spirit of this great poetry. They lived in the Epic saga, and by it and for it. Great as it was for many centuries they continued to build it up yet greater."

The theory could not be better stated. But it fails to approve itself to minds not obsessed by the particularising critical spirit. It asserts as a fact something that stands alone in literary history. In every other country, in every other age, each great book has been the work of one great mind. We refuse to believe in these "schools of poets." As to the special criticisms from which this conclusion is largely drawn, we can only say that something very like them might be made on the "Aeneid," which contains contradictions and obscurities of the most serious kind. But here we are able to account for them.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Lister, of Leytonstone, at his country residence, Highcliff, Lyme Regis, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a distinguished scientist, botanist, and ornithologist, and a brother of Lord Lister, the celebrated surgeon. Mr. Lister, who came of an old and distinguished Quaker family will be buried at the ground of the Friends' Meeting-House, Leytonstone.

A Customs inspector at Boston, U.S.A., was opening a box of detonating caps with an axe when an explosion ensued, killing him, another inspector, and a warehouse watchman, besides injuring several bystanders. The box had been landed from the Hamburg-Amerika liner Bethania, and was consigned to Chicago, but the railways refused to transport it, and the local brokers then asked the Government to appraise its value preparatory to its sale.

WITH ZEPPELIN IN HIS AIRSHIP.

Here is a striking story of what one sees and feels like on a twelve-hour journey in an air-ship.

Till July 1st of this year no man in the world's history was able to write such a story because no man had ever made such a twelve-hour journey till Count Zeppelin and his friends did it on July 1st, travelling from Constance to Zurich.

Among those in the ship was Dr. H. Hergesell, and he has written the following article describing his journey for the "Woche." The "Evening News" translates this historic document thus:—

HOW WE STARTED.

"Colleague and friend of Count Zeppelin for many years, I accompanied him on that twelve-hours' journey in his airship, the longest journey that has ever been taken in an airship, through the Swiss mountains, that is to say over a district which presents the greatest difficulties of navigation.

"My place was in the front gondola, where the control of steering machinery takes place. In that car there were eight people—the Count, the chief engineer, myself, two steersmen, who formerly belonged to the navy, and three mechanics. In the hinder gondola were three mechanics also, and in the so-called saloon, which is placed between the two gondolas, sat a well-known novelist, friend of the Count. "Seven minutes and the ship moved out of its floating hall and backed rapidly towards Constance. In twenty minutes we were above the town listening to the shouts of the entire populace. We left the city and hurried onwards. Below us lay the rich territories that had been the scene of so many great events in European history. We passed over this country at a speed of some sixty kilometres in the hour, but at last the Rhine valley began to narrow, and we approached a difficult and interesting part of the journey, the navigation of the airship in mountain valleys.

WE NAVIGATE THE MOUNTAINS.

"As we swung round one mountain, the Schlattenberg, we had our first experience of a vertical ascending current of air, which pushed the airship strongly upwards, and would necessarily bring our journey to an end if its force could not be resisted. By means of our dynamo rudders we were able, in spite of the disturbing force, to keep the ship at its right level.

"Soon the narrow streets of Schaffhausen are below us, with high gabled houses. We see men and women rush out to look up at us, gradually massed together in crowds. The roofs of the houses become black with people. Handkerchiefs and flags appear everywhere, and shouts reach our ears even through the rattle of our motors.

NO PROBLEMS OF TRANSIT.

"The fall of the Rhine, impassable and unchangeable obstacle to navigation, presents no difficulty to us. Problems of transit on the surface of the earth have ceased to exist for us in the air. We swerve to the south-east, crossing the plain towards the Swiss mountains. We are passing above shouting, tumultuous villages which send up to us from every point a greeting without envy. The railway below us reaches the mountains and disappears in a tunnel, looking like an earth worm from our height. The rudders send us upwards, slowly and majestically; our ship at a steep angle climbs the side of a precipice, and note that we throw no ballast overboard. Parallel with the railway tunnel we cross over the mountain at a height of some thousand yards, and descend again at the point where the tunnel emerges.

WE REACH LUCERNE.

"Shortly after midday we reach Lucerne, facing Pilatus and the Rigi and looking beyond them to the snow surface of the Bernese Oberland. As we pass over the lake the little steamers are full of shouting people. The streets and quays are black with tumultuous insects.

"Hitherto the flight has been with, or at least not against, the wind; now we must manœuvre differently. We approach a corner where the lake narrows, and here for the first time we notice how the strength of the wind changes in mountains.

"But the mountain gate is short, and soon we are beyond it—our direction the Lake of Zurich. To reach this we must pass over the range of Horgen, through which the St. Gothard railway tunnels. Again we ascend to an immense height and must fight against a strong north-east wind over the pass.

THROUGH THE GORGE TO ZURICH.

"For the airship the pass is made more difficult by a high tableland down which a narrow gorge runs. Through this gorge we must pass, and here navigation is specially interesting, for in it the masses of air crowd together in a new and stronger current, which flows onwards and thus tends to prevent the rising of the ship.

"At ten minutes to two we had passed the apex, and the view of the Lake of Zurich was before us. The descent was as difficult as the ascent. The wind was still strong against us and now it was no longer a descending but an ascending current. Our height rudders aimed downwards, and at last we rested over Zurich.

BACK AGAIN.

"At half-past five we caught sight once more of the broad surface of Lake Constance. In the evening sun the immense floating hall which is the home of our ship, shone clearly inviting us homeward; but we resisted. We turned the nose of the ship eastwards in order to keep our promise to run to another point of the Rhine valley.

"At twenty-six minutes past eight the cars touched the surface of the water, the precise moment at which we had left it that morning. In our journey of twelve hours we had flown over towns and mountains in innumerable conditions and directions. We had passed frontiers of many cities always masters of our ship, always lords of the flowing ocean of air, and conquerors."

ZEPPELIN LINETS.

"It is announced that the new Zeppelin Airship Company, which is to maintain a regular service of 'liners' between Berlin and the leading Continental cities, will have a capital of between £400,000 and £500,000, the Krupp firm being heavily interested," says the "Observer." "Other capitalists are actively pushing forward the organisation of a League to carry on an agitation for a mighty 'Imperial air fleet' of both airships and aeroplanes, and to operate them on their own account by means of a small annual subscription."

A young man named James Linskey, of Jamrow, has been charged at Newcastle with causing the death of Richard Stockdale, aged twenty-five, in a boxing contest. An Inspector stated that the gloves used weighed six ounces, and the contest seemed quite regular. Linskey was remanded, being allowed bail.

An officer named Patrick Quinlon was proceeding to serve processes for rent in the neighbourhood of Kanturk, West Cork, when two masked and armed men sprang from behind a fence and compelled him, by threats, to produce and destroy the processes. They then made off, and though the police were at once summoned, they succeeded in eluding capture.

AERIAL WARFARE.

German Expert on Limitations of Airships.

Major Gross, the officer commanding the German military airship department, and the inventor of the semi-rigid aerial vessel which bears his name, has made the following statement regarding the practical uses of airships for purposes of war. Major Gross said:—

"I am convinced that the airship will, for the present, be primarily used for scouting and observing the enemy's position or movements, and only secondarily to attack the enemy by dropping explosives. It is true that the French have, from the every beginning, designed their airships with the intention of dropping explosives from them, and it cannot be denied that the experiments undertaken to test the possibility of using them for this purpose have been very successful. Explosives have been dropped from French airships upon batteries which served as targets. My own opinion is that in cases in which airships can aim at large objects, such as large bodies of troops, whole forts, and big battleships, no great difficulty will be experienced in hitting the object of attack. In the case of smaller targets, such as a single battery of artillery, it seems to me that the probability of hitting the mark is considerably less, though I do not deny that airships can be manœuvred in such a way as to remain stationary over any given point. Airships cannot at present carry explosives weighing more than about 6cwt., so that the damage each aerial vessel can inflict is strictly limited. I do not think a modern battleship could be put "hors de combat" by the explosives which one airship would be able to carry, even if the aim from the airship should be certain.

PURE IMAGINATION.

"As soon as the airships begin attacking warships afloat battleships will be built with decks sufficiently armoured to protect them from such attacks, while the battleships will be armed with guns capable of firing vertically or in any other direction. The idea that it would be possible to destroy a whole fleet by a flotilla of airships is pure imagination. At the same time one must remember that the attacks from airships will demoralise those attacked, who at first will have a feeling of being unable to protect themselves from their mysterious foe in the clouds."

Major Gross proceeding to discuss the question whether the present development of aerial navigation justifies the theory that England has already ceased to be an island, and expressed the opinion that this is not the case. He said:—

"At present no airship has travelled continuously more than 250 miles, and no airship has proved that it can safely sail in a strong wind. It will be a long time before airships can face any weather and travel with perfect security long distances; and they will not be used for oversea expeditions unless these conditions are guaranteed.

AN AERIAL FLEET.

Major Gross went on to say that the German Government would construct an aerial fleet containing different types of airships, large and small, to be used for different purposes, just as the navy consists of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft, each with its own functions. The Zeppelin airship of 15,000 cubic metres would be useful for some purposes but useless for other work which could be better performed by the Parseval airship of 3,000 cubic metres, or his own airship of 4,500 cubic metres.

Discussing the weight which airships would be able to carry Major Gross pointed out that the Zeppelin type could bear the heaviest load, owing to its great size, but it was comparatively less favourable in this respect than the non-rigid Parseval type. The Zeppelin airship, in its present size, could only carry twelve persons, apart from the crew required to navigate the vessel and tend the motors, these numbering four. Major Gross added:—

"It is thus evident that it is absolutely impossible to transport large bodies of troops from Germany to England by airships, for at present it appears impossible to build aerial vessels larger than that of Count Zeppelin. It is true that, theoretically it is possible to construct much larger airships on the same lines, but it is doubtful whether it is actually practicable. It appears probable that Count Zeppelin has already reached the limit of size for airship. Which can be used for practical purposes. So far as we can see at present, airships will never be able to complete with present means of transport.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY.

On the interesting question as to the height at which airships would be compelled to operate to escape hostile artillery, Major Gross said:—"We assume that guns, as they exist at present, cannot hit an airship sailing at a height exceeding 5,000 feet, so that airships must be able to reach this height to avoid danger. Count Zeppelin has never reached a height exceeding 2,200 feet. The French airships reached 370 feet, and our military airship has reached 5,000 feet; but naturally, an airship must be very light to sail at this height, and must, therefore, sacrifice ballast, and could not carry any quantity of explosives. Moreover, speed diminishes at this altitude, owing to the stronger winds and currents which have to be faced. It must also be remembered that new artillery will certainly be invented capable of hitting airships at far greater heights than is now possible, by which they will be placed at another disadvantage."

CHEMISTRY OF "THE OLD TESTAMENT."

Professor Pinner, a celebrated chemist, has been studying the knowledge of chemistry which the ancient Hebrews possessed, as manifested by the writers of the Old Testament. He concludes that they knew only the first elements of chemistry such as the barbarous peoples of to-day are acquainted with. He says that the Egyptian priests with whom Moses came in contact were chemists of no mean order, but they kept to themselves what they knew and certain

COMEDY AT WESTMINSTER.

LORDS MORLEY, MIDLETON, AND CURZON.

That genial and observant critic, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writes with characteristic shrewdness and humour in M. A. P. of the contrast between the Parliamentary styles of the Secretary for India and its ex-Viceroy. He says :—

A friend of mine once justified himself for rarely going to a theatre by the statement that he found life so dramatic outside that he didn't want to go to any imitation of it; the reality was better than the mimicry of life. I sometime feel something of the same thought when I contemplate the proceedings of Westminster. To the observant eye there is to be found within the walls of that gigantic building as much of the dramatic revelation of character, of the collision of interests ambitions and temperaments as as you can find in all the theatres of London put together, with the additional advantages so dwelt upon by my old friend, that it is reality, and not. the mimicry, of life.

The other night, for instanee, dropping into the House of Lords, I saw there a spectacle which was as dramatic as anything I have beheld for a long time. It was almost startling to see the man we all know and love as John Morley addressing that assembly in which there can be very few men who share his views and sympathies ; and everything about the personality of the man himself—or almost everything—seemed to deepen the contrast between him and his surroundings. You see all kinds of people in the House of Lords ; it reveals a greater diversity in some respects than even the House of Commons. The Peers belong to many epochs, even of their own times; and accustomed to act for themselves, they are in no way bound down as are men who have to please constituencies by ordinary rules. If one of them still adhere to the garments of the early Victorian period, he wears these garments quite oblivious or scornful of the observations of a generation that has grown up in a different style of clothes. You see, accordingly, stranger coats, stranger hats, stranger boots in the House of Lords than in almost any other assembly of men I know. But they are almost uniformly prosperous in appearance—as they are in fact. Full-blooded, full-bodied, well-groomed, well-clothed men they appear for the most part, with that flush of cheek, rotundity of person, and general complacence with the world at large, which is the characteristic expression of the typical John Bull. And they sit in a splendid chamber —far more splendid than that of the House of Commons, with a ceiling almost as lofty as that of a great cathedral with tall candelabra that suggest an ancient baronial castle, with great pictures on one of the walls, and with scarlet on the benches, instead of the invisible green, which is the colour of the benches of the House of Commons. Prosperous historic, proud, such is the impression which the House of Lords and its occupants make upon you.

A LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

Imagine, then, how curiously in contrast with all this, appear such a face and figure as those of Lord Morley. Lord Morley always laughs. I am not sure that he does not even resent the imputation that he is a pessimist, or even that he is sad. But his appearance is that of something between a Carthusian monk, and an austere member of the Committee of Public Safety in the days of the French Revolution. I ought to add immediately that his resemblance to the French Revolutionary is purely imaginary ; it is suggested by his long series of brilliant studies of the French Revolution, and by a certain addiction, to the severe brabs in his choice of clothes—which again seem in contrast with the general type of dress around him, a public proclamation of revolutionary principles—as though he wore a tricolour scarf, instead of the white cockade of the French Royalist. Just about the middle height with a long hatchet-shaped face ; a strong, large, well-chiselled nose ; eyes thoughtful, blue, tranquil, a little sober ; a body on which there is not an ounce of superfluous flesh, and an expression habitually grave—though it can easily light up to fun—such is what Lord Morley looks like ; and such a figure, amid the squirearchical stoutness and rosy-cheeked prosperity of the House of Lords, is a striking contrast, and stands out boldly, plainly, and a little pathetically to those who know what painful stress of circumstance drove Mr. Morley from the popular chamber to these spectral Elysian fields. It was almost as if one saw that meeting which took place between Ulysses and Achilles, when they had both passed across the Styx, and together lingered lovingly and sadly over the great days when together they warred with gods outside the walls of troy, and underneath the window of Helen.

NO APPLAUSE.

And yet when you heard Lord Morley speak, there was a certain appropriateness and harmony between him and the House he was addressing. The House of Commons, thought by those outside of it to be a very grave, solemn, and reticent assembly, is known by its members who see it from the inside to be as noisy as a play-ground in a boys' school ; as full of mischief, of fun, and of chaff, and as responsible promptly and universally to every emotion as an Æolian harp on a breezy evening. Sometimes it is almost as vociferous as passionate, and as irrational as a great public meeting. Even over the Old-Age Pensions Bill there were now and then outbursts of party cut and thrust that reminded one of the kind of thing a speaker has to face when he is in front of an audience at election times where there is a considerable minority of political opponents. In the House of Lords you breathe an atmosphere that has not the faintest resemblance to this. I know no body of men where emotion seems to be so completely suppressed. As a rule, a member of the House of Lords persues his speech—even in the most exciting times, and on the most controversial Bills—from beginning to end in a silence so unbroken as to be almost noisy and eloquent by force of contrast with what you expect. Now and then—at very rare and distant intervals—you here faint murmurs which, if you listen attentively you may discover to be a "hear, hear"—generally uttered in a hushed whisper and by only a few members. I heard Lord Lansdowne, for instance, delivering a couple of years ago, the speech which wrecked the Government Education Bill. Everybody will remember what passionate excitement and suspense there were in the House of Commons, and perhaps in the country generally, over this measure; and every body knew that it was left to Lord Lansdowne to deliver the message which was to be the words of death or of possible life. But, though Lord Lansdowne spoke in an assembly where he commands the big battalions, and doubtless, was uttering the sentiments of all his supporters, he was allowed to sit down as he stood up without a single, audible expression of either approval or disapproval. Every speaker, in fact, seems to know himself before he starts; in that way only can he find himself in accord with the atmosphere he is breathing.

A philosopher rather than a controversialist—intensely scrupulous—naturally a lover of the grace and a hater of the contentions of life, Lord Morley speaks in the cold, deliberate, unexaggerated language, which is the kind of language such a House demands. Moreover, you always feel, in listening to him, that Lord Morley is conscious of these millions, who are straining their ears for every word he utters, and who see in every word a message of hope or fear from that overwhelming and irresistible power from beyond the seas which an inscrutable Providence has sent to govern them. The voice of Lord Morley is now somewhat weak and low; but, except for that, I thought this speech was just what one would like to see imitated by every man in the British Government who has the tremendous responsibilities of a Minister—and, above all, of a Minister for India.

LORD CURZON.

If you wanted to realise the temperament of Lord Morley better, you had only to examine for a while the face, manner, and general appearance of the man who sat immediately opposite him. Lord Curzon, but little changed even by two successive tenures of the great and terrible burden of the viceroyalty of India, looks still the prosperous, ruddy-cheeked, imperious, handsome, and especially youthful man he was when he was member of the House of Commons, and one of its most momentous and formidable young Ministers. If you wanted to typify the strong, the governing, the aggressive, and the entirely self-reliant spirit of British Imperialism in India, you could not have found in nature a face and frame that seemed to fulfil that a function better than Lord Curzon. The careful clothes—black and voluminous frock-coat, ample front, and ample collar—the whole air of coming straight from a fashionable tailor who knew the difficult art of combining opulent and fashionable and yet serious clothes—such Lord Curzon looked as he sat in his place on the Front Opposition Bench. You could not mistake him for anything anywhere but an Englishman, and an Englishman of the upper classes; morgue is written on every line of the handsome, proud, and somewhat self-complacent face. And as is the man, so also are his speech and his policy. He represents the extreme school of anti-Native thought, and his voice—loud, sonorous, cocksure, emphatic—spoke the accents which one might have expected to hear rising at some great moment above the din and the terror of the Indian Mutiny.

"STRANGE BED-FELLOWS."

And if you wanted further to see some traces of that conflict of personalities—which, I have said, is one of the most intensely dramatic features of life at Westminster—you had only to look at the bench from which Lord Curzon was speaking. One of the most curious features of political life is how it makes much more strange bed-fellows than any form of adversity. The conventions of all English life are severe—but in politics they are iron ; and one of these iron conventionalities is that members of the same party—and especially leaders of the same party—shall restrain in public any sign of their internal or personal differences. It is well known that Lord Curzon and Lord Midleton—who, as Mr. St. John Brodrick, was Secretary for India during a portion of Lord Curzon's rule as Viceroy—quarrelled very sharply over certain questions of policy, and especially over the points of angry dispute between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. The relations of the two men were well established in a curious little saying attributed to one of Lord Curzon's entourage. It may be remembered that the roof of Charging Cross Station fell just a few days after Lord Curzon's arrival from India at that station. "St. John is always late"—such was the jocose comment which an adherent of Lord Curzon made on the incident. It was half joke, half earnest as a symbol and epitome of the relations between the two men. And now behold, these two men, separated by this gulf of misunderstanding, perhaps even of hatred, occupying the same bench—the Seats of the Mighty—in the House of Lords, and between them no more substantial or wider partition than the delicate and fragile figure of Lord Lansdowne. We hear a good deal of the powers of self-suppression which were revealed by the Spartans of the old world and by the Red Indians of the new ; they are no more remarkable than the holding in of the lava-tide of hatred, which men in politics have to practise to each other—and especially to each other when belonging to the same party, they are divided by all the passions of jealously, rivalry, and difference of opinion and temperament, which do divide men, even in the same ranks.

Lord Curzon, however, has not a nature than can stomach opposition, and altogether refuse to conceal his feelings, especially when his own intense and self-confident personality is assailed. And he made two outbursts—with somewhat damaging results to his own prestige. The partition of Bengal—as every body knows—is one of the sore points in the present Indian situation. One school still contends for its necessity ; the other attributes to it the violent articles, the incendiary speeches, even the bombs that now hurtle through the Indian air. Lord Curzon declared that he was not mainly responsible for that partition. Up jumped Lord Midleton to declare that he was. Then Lord Curzon pointed out that he was absent on leave when the partition was practically decided, and here an even more remarkable and cruel retort came, Lord Ampthill—one of the giants of the House of Lords—was Governor of Madras when Lord Curzon was Viceroy ; he took Lord Curzon's place as Viceroy when Lord Curzon went on vacation. But up he jumps—this great, gigantic figure, some six foot four high—to give the retort direct to Lord Curzon, and to throw back on him the responsibility which he wished apparently to shift. Altogether a very painful, a very dramatic, perhaps somewhat scandalous, scene, with all Asia looking on, this snarling between the great and almost Titanic figures which the British rulers of India, gifted with such terrible powers, seem to the native imagination to be.

PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT.

The two principles of the League of Progressive Thought, the formation of which was recently announced by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the President, are :—(1) That the spiritual unity of mankind, expressed in the words "We are members one of another," should be embodied in all social and industrial life ; (2) that all material things and conditions should be used and valued for the highest well-being of society and of the individual.

The objects are as follows :—(1) To provide a common meeting ground and fellowship for all who are in sympathy with progressive Christian thought; (2) to propagate the truth of progressive Christian thought as a practical gospel for modern life ; (3) to work for a social reconstruction which shall give economic emancipation to all workers, with fullest opportunities and the most favourable surroundings for individual development, and establish a new social order based upon co-operation for life instead of competition for existence ; (4) to help in the creation of a stronger sense of individual, civic, and national responsibility for the destructive social conditions of the day, to co-operate, as far as possible with other organisations having similar aims, and to assist in the election to public bodies of advanced social reformers. The league provides a fellowship for all progressive thinkers on religion, Socialists, and social workers who desire to identify their social, political, and ethical ideals with the teaching of Jesus Christ.

The "Christian Commonwealth" is the organ of the new league. The Rev. T. Rhondda Williams and Mr. J.A. Seddon, M.P., are the Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. J. Boutwood, J.P., is the treasurer. The organising secretary is the Rev. F. R. Swan, 133, Salisbury Square, W. C. Already 500 members have joined the league, and branches are being organised.

BY THE WAY.

GREAT MEN AT MEALS.

The statistician extraordinary is at it again. He toils and moils in secret for nine months out of twelve, and from July to September he springs the result of his labours upon his fellowmen. He knows the number of drops that go to the making of an ocean, and the time it takes for a thought to pass from earth to heaven he is informed and informing on the shape and features as well as on the number of evil germs in a drop of honey and on the amount of good air polluted by the strawberry stalks thrown on a square yard of City pavement during a luncheon hour any day in the latter part of June (Saturdays and Sundays excepted). But he is most thrilling when, instead of just hinting in veiled terms at the consumption of victuals, as in the strawberry-stalk connexion, he speaks out plainly on the subject of the eating and drinking power of the lord of creation. Then the statistician extraordinary is truly great. Take the one, for instanee, from whose expositions—in a Continental paper—we take the following extract : "The man who reaches the Biblical age of seventy years eats 1,280 times his weight in solid food, and drinks 50,000 pints of liquids." And these, we are told, are the portions of the average person ? What then (ask the bewildered recipient of this information), what must have been the mountains of food consumed by Balzac and Victor Hugo, the seas of liquid through which went Voltaire and Dr. Johnson ? We all know that Balzac was the greatest eater, as he was the hardest worker, of his day ; and who does not remember the delightful sketch in his biography which shows the giant turning, at the end of a night of hard writing, to Very, far-famed for the genius with which he conducted an eating-house, and there and then ordering and eating through a little dinner carefully composed of twelve dozen Ostend oysters, twelve mutton cutlets, a duck two roast partridges, a large Normandy sole, fruit, coffee, and liqueur ! Victor Hugo, whose iron teeth could crunch a cutlet bone as if it were an almond, sometimes amused his grandchildren, after eating through a dinner of six courses, by collecting the remnants of soup, entree, fish, roast, vegetables and sweet dishes mixing them, and eating this horrible "salad" there and then with obvious pleasure. This concoction, by the way, recalls the "Japanese salad" invented by that other great eater and amateur cook, Alexandre Dumas, which may give some gourmet or gourmand an idea for a new sensation. The ingredients of this dish were potatoes, boiled in stock, truffles, horse-mussel, and various herbs boiled in champagne. These dainties were finely chopped, seasoned with pepper, salt, vinegar, oil, and white wine, and mixed till all the flavours had been blended into one exquisite whole. And Voltaire, who almost lived on strong coffee, bragging of drinking sixty cups a day, and Dr. Johnson, drinking strong tea all the night, what would be their record if the statistician were to descend upon them ?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TRIP.

President Roosevelt may after all pay a visit to England on his return from his shooting trip in East Africa. A correspondent in Washington informs the "Scotsman" that the American President hopes to leave early in April next year for Naples, whence he will sail for Mombasa. The plan of the return voyage is not at present settled, but it is more than likely that Mr. Roosevelt, who will be accompanied by his second son, will spend some months in Uganda, and select the Nile route for the homeward journey. There is an abundance of big game to be got in the country of the White Nile, and this is a consideration which so keen a hunter as the present occupant of the White House at Washington will be sure to take into account when the time comes for him to leave Uganda.

THE FINEST WALK IN THE BRITISH ISLES ?

What is the finest walk in the British Isles ? Dr. Ernest D. Baker, in the course of an article in the "Scottish Review" on "Hill-climbing in Scotland," states that it is probably the walk from Beauly up Glen Affric, and down to Loch Duich on the west coast, through the savage pass of Glen Lichd. It is a walk requiring exceptional powers of endurance. . . . To get on the hills at all, the traveller must be prepared for one of two rough alternatives—either to sleep out, or persuade some forester's wife, in the few tiny habitations dotted here and there in this region of peak and glen, to grant hospitality—a privilege frowned upon, of course, by the lords of the forest. Impending over Glen Affric on the north are the giants of middle Ross, the peaks of Man Soul and Cran Eige dominating a long range of 3,000ft. peaks. Northwards and southwards, and still more to the west, the 3,000-footers throng. In the valleys almost the sole inhabitants are the red-deer and the roe ; on the tops the eagle and the hill-fox are much oftener met with than human creatures. Will holiday-makers in the Highlands in these glorious summer days please note ?

"RED HATS IN ENGLAND."

We are having a good many foreign visitors this year, but none the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes, will have the curious interest of some who are coming in September for the International Eucharistic Conference It is quite likely that eight cardinals will be here—seven are almost certain. Chief of them will be the Legate specially appointed by the Pope to preside over the Conference—Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, one of the cardinal bishops of the Papal Curia. Never before, even in the days before the Reformation, have eight cardinals been in England together.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF THE YEAR.

The bell-heather is coming out on the southern heaths and moorelands, according to "Country Life" in more than usual brilliancy and richness. Indeed, it is possible to give the same account of the wild flowers of the year generally. We have never seen the honeysuckle or the foxgloves so plentiful on those soils of mingled sand and clay which they seem to love, nor, again, the meadow-sweet and wild parsley in greater profusion on the stiffer soils affected by them. Wherever we look we have the like wealth. We pay for it, in some measure, by the shortness of the lives of some of those whose day is past. The gorse was extraordinarily brilliant, but its glory faded quickly, and it was so too with many garden flowers.

THE COST OF GROUSE-SHOOTING.

The large prices that are being paid this year for moors promise to make the luxury of grouse-shooting more costly than usual—and at its lowest it is sufficiently expensive. According to Mr. Teasdale-Buckell, £1 is a fair average cost of a brace of grouse, although the cost may, in a bad year, run as high as five times this sum. To illustrate the range of costliness, Mr. Buckell says that he has known £500 paid for 20,000 acres, in Perthshire, the bag amounting to 150 brace, which took four guns a month to get ; while £150 has secured a moor of 2,000 acres, on which 100 brace could easily have been killed by one good gun in a day. It is interesting to note that grouse driving in the North of England is much cheaper than grouse-shooting north of the Tweed. In Yorkshire and Durham 10s. a brace is near the mark—roughly, half the cost of birds in Scotland—and 7s. 6d. a brace is by no means uncommon.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PETTICOAT PHILOSOPHY.

Children and dogs instinctively take to those whom the world does not love. It would appear as if God guided the pure and innocent to make up in part by their love for the uncharitableness of mankind.

When our hearts are young and ardent the ideal is within us, and we try with all our power to extract it from some other person.

Mme. Meyerheim.

I know of no surer way of shaking off the dreary crust formed about the soul by the trying to do one's duty or the patient enduring of having somebody else's duty done to one than going out alone either at the bright beginning of the day, when the earth is still unsoiled by the feet of the strenuous, and only God is abroad, or in the evening, when the hush has come out to the blessed stars. Nothing focuses life more exactly than a little while alone at night with the stars.

Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."

The strange mystery of love is not always inspired by the most worthy, and therein lies often its mighty woe. Yet for joy or sorrow, true love must seek and cling to that which responds to its fullest need.

Small habits well pursued betimes
May reach the dignity of crimes.

MY FIRST MURDER.

I am not beautiful.

Still, I do not think that I look like a murderer. Now, I have seen in the dock at the Old Bailey all the leading murderers of the last ten years—Neil Cream, adipose, spectacled, and malevolent, who had collected the corpses of women as children collect picture postcards ; Bennett, the weedy youth who with a bootlace killed his wife on the beach of an unusually salubrious health resort ; Fowler and Millsom, who murdered by night at Muswell Hill. . . . Heaven knows . . . how many more.

But none of them, to any extent, resembled me. Such a statement may, in fact, be sheer egotism. Yet I make it in entire confidence of its truth, Murderers are as a class . . . ugly—terribly ugly when they stand above the dingy yellow dock of the Old Bailey—piteously ugly as the blackcapped judge, with the trembling voice of eld quavering on the heartstrings of outraged Justice, dooms them to an initialled grave in "the place of execution."

Murderers, it seems to me, suffer from a brand of ugliness different from mine.

My friends often say to me "you are looking well" or "you are looking ill" or again "you look very much like"—somebody else. But they never say "you look like a murderer."

And if I looked the least bit like a murderer (I being what I am) and my friends (being what they, unhappily, are) I am quite sure they would have made me acquainted with this unpleasant fact.

If a man looks like a murderer, it is surely the duty of an acquaintance—and a friend is, after all, only an acquaintance who presumes upon his position—to . . . warn him.

For it is obviously no good for a man who looks like a murderer to hope for signal success in the murder line. Let him direct his homicidal instincts to . . . parlour-recitation . . . or . . . golf-talk.

Golf-talk is, of course, a bad second.

Some years ago I was a pupil—an entirely useless pupil—in the chambers of, perhaps, the most brilliant criminal barrister of our time. I used to "take notes" for him, "notes" that he was far too shrewd a barrister ever to use. I also accompanied him to the Old Bailey and to various police-courts, but, I am afraid, I never afforded him the slightest assistance.

It fell out that he on one occasion prosecuted a man—a gentleman—on the charge of constructive murder.

The police alleged that he had on a certain night—let us say the 14th September—called on a certain doctor and made a specific inquiry.

The doctor and his housekeeper attended at the police-court to identify the visitor.

The prisoner's solicitor asked me if I would mind standing with his client during the ordeal "to give him a chance, because, as a gentleman has to be identified, the police are sure to surround him with tramps."

That solicitor spoke true words.

I had had considerable experience of the police methods of securing identification. This, of course, was long before they had been exposed by my excellent friend, the eminent scientist, Mr. George R. Sims. (One wonders whether posterity will remember him as the inventor of—"Tatcho" is, I think, its name, or as the man whose strenuous efforts led to the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal—or did not lead to the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.)

However, even in those days I had come to the conclusion that in the case of uneducated witnesses or female witnesses whose calling rendered them peculiarly under the control of the force the object was to identify—if not the actual culprit, at any rate the person who most nearly resembled him—at all costs, to identify "somebody."

The witnesses were under the impression that they were playing a sort of round game, entitled "Hunt the Criminal."

If they could not identify the actual person they sought, it was their duty to pick out the person whose social status most nearly approached his, and they realised that the police would not be at all pleased with them if they failed to identify . . . anybody at all.

Therefore, having considerable sympathy with the prisoner and no sympathy whatever with the police, I acceded to the request of the solicitor for the defence.

The Inspector in charge of the case did not give me a hearty welcome when I asked to be present at the identification. He hinted that evil usually befell people who "mixed themselves up in matters that did not concern them."

He, however, allowed me to stand among the motley assortment that he had gathered together to "facilitate identification." There was one dog-stealer, a Polish Jew in financial trouble, a person who looked as though he habitually slept in hedges, and a nondescript fellow with a complete set of whiskers. No gentlemen.

I stood next the prisoner.

Under the guidance of the Inspector, the Doctor came in. He was a short-sighted old man : but a glance told him that neither the dog-stealer, nor the alien immigrant, nor the unkempt person, nor the man in whiskers was his visitor on the night of the 14th September.

Through the open door the housekeeper watched the whole proceeding.

For a minute the Doctor hesitated between the prisoner and myself.

Then he said, pointing to me :

"I think that's the man"

The Inspector nudged him in the direction of the accused :

"Look at that other man, sir."

But the witness adhered to his original opinion. Then he was taken out and the housekeeper entered.

She, having seen and heard what had passed, identified me at once, without any difficulty.

For the honour of the police it is only fair to add that I was not arrested : but the Inspector was not. . . pleased with me.

And yet I had done Justice no little service. I had prevented the identification of the wrong man—which is something.

Still, the Inspector looked hungrily at me. He seemed to tax his memory for some crime of which he might accuse me. He failed.

He did not really know me at all. Probably, he had never seen me before. But did I not know, for a fact, that his attention to duty has enabled him to retire from the force with a well-earned pension, I should think twice, nay thrice, before putting these lines in print.

° ° * ° °

P. S.—I had not committed the murder.

Still, I was very lucky not to be accused of it.

(Frank Richardson in the "Pall Mall.")

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ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Head Offices :
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East :—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour
BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.
"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.
Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [10TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs. ...	1,800	Abbas	T Chimandas
2 Bundles Rs. ...	3,300	Abbas	N Gokuldas

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is Rs. 7 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1s.3 27-32d T.T. 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Bills are still very scarce, but a few were offered at current rates. There has not been much enquiry for Bank remittance unless at 1s. 3 7-8d T.T which has not been available for near delivery.

Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/4

Government Paper :—

There has been a stronger feeling in this market to-day. The opening rates were 95 5-8 for cash and 95 ½ for the settlement, but on comparatively small buying the ready rate has advanced to 95 11-16 and the rate for the settlement to 95 5-8. Calcutta Market opened at 95 11-16.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95 11
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 95 10

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London was unchanged both for ready and forward delivery at 24 1-16, the New York rate also being unchanged at 52 1-8. Locally the market has been weak. Ready bars in the morning were quoted at 61 3-8, but the price gradually fell to 61 1-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are also weaker and are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	61	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	61	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In spite of the decline advised in the American markets, our local market is steadier and prices for New Crop are about Re. 1 higher. The volume of business passing is small, and exporters are doing little or nothing, though here and there an enquiry is heard for fine M. G. Bengals, December, to cover previous local sales.

Ready cotton is quiet and prices are slightly easier owing to the poorness of the demand. Only a small business was reported at Colaba, chiefly on Mill account.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 241	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 235 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon	... 210	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	... 202 3	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 202 3	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	... 195 6	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 198	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 185 6	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 175	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ...	5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	8,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 13	5 23	5 16	5 09
—04			

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5 03	5 04	5 05	5 06	5 07
—01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 8 0	B. T.
September	... „ 8 15 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

A moderate business has been done at and about our quotations as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 8 14 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gazerat ...	„ 10 2 0	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„ 9 14 0	„

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 5 14 0 to Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.
New „ April-May ... „ 5 4 0 „

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,415
India	...	64
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	53 3/4

Mills :—

David	...	357 1/2
Empress	...	208
Kohinoor	...	740
Manockji Petit ...	...	3,157 1/2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	...	650

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pile & Co ...	...	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...		275
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...		336 1/4
Marcks & Co.	...	130
Tischer & Co	...	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	X. D.
Amritsar-Patti...	114¼	„
Tapti Valley	420	„
Ahmedabad-Dholka	103 3/8	X. D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	2,172 bales.
Wheat	9,072 cwts.
Linseed	951 „
Rapeseed	322 „
Gingellyseed	272 „
Poppyseed	995 „
Groundnuts	170 „
Castorseed	1,702 „
Rice	615 „
Myrabollams	2,103 „
Cottonseed	10,589 „
Mowraseed	3,344 „
Gram	902 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st August, 1908, as compared with the statement of 8th August 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	August. 1. Rs.	August 8. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	45,67,830	57,57,954
Public Deposits at Branches ...	58,43,300	1,09,34,410
Other Deposits ...	7,82,30,238	7,85,15,890
Post Bills ...	55,355	53,612
Sundries ...	17,44,737	17,25,243
Rs....	11,05,41,460	11,13,28,655
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,36,52,206	1,43,16,522
Other authorised Securities.	7,50,001	7,36,026
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,41,16,026	2,40,88,420
Loans do. do.	2,69,97,559	2,63,51,416
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,37,13,597	1,35,03,348
Bond Stock ...	3,10,776	3,10,903
Stamps ...	4,412	4,320
Bullion ...	3,46,254	3,28,720
Balances with other Banks.	5,67,380	8,79,366
Sundries ...	3,07,177	2,71,684
Cash ...	2,97,76,072	3,05,37,930
	11,05,41,460	11,13,28,655

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th July 1908, as compared with the statement of 4th July 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	July 28. Rs.	a.	p.	July 4. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,98,67,482	7	1	2,32,25,400	6	9
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,97,73,961	14	3	16,83,64,285	4	1
Bank Post Bills, &c....	7,78,563	12	8	7,22,501	6	6
Sundries ...	15,12,398	5	3	14,19,473	5	8
Rs...	22,81,82,406	7	3	22,99,81,660	7	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,45,15,567	0	0	2,39,48,725	0	0
Investments ...	22,75,935	0	0	23,30,819	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,09,67,735	0	1	4,09,02,443	14	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,02,19,824	1	0	4,04,56,133	2	3
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,14,18,885	12	0	2,16,03,255	4	11
Balances with other Banks ...	16,11,284	14	6	13,61,613	6	5
Bullions ...	...			...		
Dead Stock...	18,30,123	6	7	16,30,817	6	2
Stamps ...	16,107	6	10	15,443	11	11
Sundries ...	5,10,155	15	9	4,13,660	4	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	13,33,65,618	8	11	13,27,12,911	2	10
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	9,48,16,787	14	4	9,72,68,749	4	2
	22,81,82,406	7	3	22,99,81,660	7	0

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office...	Rs. 16,49,135	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	17,08,784	do
Other Deposits ...	14,09,676	Decrease.
Post Bills...	56,062	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	5,11,958	Decrease.
Loans ...	65,292	do
Accounts of Credit...	2,36,309	Increase.
Mercantile Bills...	1,84,370	do
Cash at Head Office ...	11,75,958	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	36,25,919	Increase.

Percentage 50·20.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	GOLD.		
In the month of June 1908—			
Weight in ounces	1,63,915	57,387*	*106,528*
Value in rupees	1,94,16,550	32,72,437	71,44,113
To the end of the month of June 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	4,39,040	155,883*	283,157*
Value in rupees	2,77,33,711	88,68,238	1,88,85,473
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1908—			
Weight in ounces	8,470,029	579,877*	7,890,152*
Value in rupees	1,50,67,382	10,02,826	1,40,64,562
To the end of the month of June 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	24,326,954	2,217,216*	22,109,738*
Value in rupees	4,32,77,440	43,32,902	3,89,44,538
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1908—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,54,83,922	42,75,257	2,12,08,675
To the end of the month of June 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	7,12,31,151	1,32,01,140	5,81,30,011

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD) In the month of June 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	....	2,71,255	2,71,255
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	13,46,062	14,37,724	27,83,786
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage...	.....	.....	.....

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). To end of the month of June 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	....	35,41,244	35,41,244
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	28,94,561	27,70,604	56,65,165
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	....	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage ...	....	....	....

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of June 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale) Straits dollars (Tale).	....	580,535	580,535
2 Rupees ...	....	....	....
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	10,94,945	....	10,94,945

To end of the month of June 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale) ...	.....	1,638,488	1,638,488
2 Rupees ...	....	8,45,883	8,45,883
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	2,49,449	....	2,49,449

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,415
Bank of India...	100	56	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1¼ „	63½ / 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	53±
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30	p.c. 9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75± old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badhan Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	13¾
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 8 / p. c. 6	336± / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	300	20	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18¾	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	... / ... / ... / 30	... / ... / ... / ...	dis. 11½ / dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufactaring Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	380
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,710
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,082½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	260
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	98½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 956
David ...	250	250	20	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	30	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	740
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,390
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,157½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2940
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53±
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	560
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,165
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	2,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingoloe ...	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton...	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	175	Nil.	57
Mamsar Manufg.....	250	250	25	290
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	650
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Osmri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103½

THE TWO SERVICES.

The Britannia College, Dartmouth, has latterly received a good deal of attention. Twice within the space of a week the cadets have been called upon to assemble on the "quarter deck," as the spacious entrance is called, to the honour first to the Lords of the Admiralty and subsequently to Admiral Sir A.D. Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth on the occasion of his annual inspection. These inspectional visits were followed by the annual assault at arms, on which occasion the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth was joined by Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. From the fact that the last-named officer attended by his staff was also at Dartmouth when the Lords of the Admiralty visited the College it might be thought that the establishment comes, within the purview of the Devonport Command, particularly as it is situated much nearer Devonport than Portsmouth. Such, however, is not the case, as both the Dartmouth and Osborne Colleges are attached to the senior command for administrative purposes.

"THE GREAT SILENT NAVY."

Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, and Admiral Fanshawe gave some very wholesome advice to the cadets, the keynote of their address being the importance of chivalry, coupled with devotion to duty. Dr. Macnamara aptly summed up the Naval service as "a glorious heritage of fine courage, splendid daring, unflinching self-sacrifice, and unquenchable good nature," while Sir Arthur Fanshawe enjoined the cadets to eschew being loquacious as befitted the members of the "great silent" Navy. At this juncture in the new system of training officers it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of instilling into the minds of the cadets at an impressionable age, the high ideals of the noble profession upon which they have embarked.

RE-ENTERING FLEET RESERVEMEN.

The Admiralty have been steadily giving way to the clamour of many of the Royal Fleet Reservemen, who took their discharge under the special terms offered in 1905, to re-enter the Navy in their old rating. At first and while the economy craze was at its height, my lords were as adamant on this point of re-entering with the same rating; and many men who left as seamen and petty officers were, in the trying winter of 1905-6 despite the excellent work of the Navy Employment Agency, glad to re-enter as stokers second-class. Exceptions to this rule have, however, gradually grown until an order has now been given approving of men who took their discharge in 1905 being allowed to re-enter in their old rating, under the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, when the numbers allowed at any particular port division are not complete. As the recent mobilisation has shown that more men are required to give the personnel of the fleet sufficient elasticity to meet all calls, it is desirable that as many trained men as possible should be re-entered from the Royal Fleet Reserve and be allowed to fill their old ratings, as most of the men who too hastily sought to purchase their discharge under easy conditions were undoubtedly prime seamen, whom it had cost the country much to train.

NAVAL SALVING PLANT NEEDED.

The present attempt to lift the "Gladiator" and haul the vessel closer inshore and out of the tideway, so that her hull may be patched up and the ship refloated and taken to Chatham for repairs, inevitably calls to the mind of old sailors the wreck of the "Eurydice" on the opposite shore of the Isle of Wight in March, 1878. At that time the salving of a ship in such a position as the "Eurydice" or "Gladiator" was much more difficult task than at present, when salvage operations have been made a speciality with firms formed to exploit them. The seaman's art in salving thirty years ago was confined to lifting with barges and hoys, with wire hawser and rope tackles. To-day we have recourse to large steel "camels" and powerful salvage pumps, and all the specialities that can be fitted to craft equipped for this special work. The hulk of the "Eurydice" was, however, salved by the use of the old plant, and there appears to be no reason why the "Gladiator" should not presently be taken into a dry dock. The time appears to have arrived for the Admiralty to provide an outfit of salving apparatus, now that so many of our naval ships are concentrated in the dangerous waters of the Channel and near seas.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REDUCTIONS.

Mr. Haldane has recently announced again, in reply to a question, those reductions in the garrison of South Africa which were indicated in the programme of the reliefs, etc., in February last. One regiment of cavalary and four battalions of infantry will leave between September 7 and February 6. The future disposition of the garrison in South Africa is now under consideration says Mr. Haldane; but we see no reason to doubt that the re-distribution will take some such form as we described on November 30. The effect of the withdrawal of the troops will be to reduce the importance of the command. The changes in view are such as we indicated, and tend to the removal of the Army headquarters from Pretoria to Cape Town, though we believe a final decision has not yet been arrived at. The present garrisons of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies—which include Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Standerton, Bloemfontein, and Harismith—are likely to be withdrawn. There is also the plan of establishing cantonments for 8,000 men at Port Elizabeth and 2,000 at East London, while things are settling into more definite order in the self-governing colonies. Possibly Cape Colony will receive a portion of the absorptions from these colonies. The redistribution on these lines would have a political rather than a military object, since neither Port Elizabeth nor East London can provide adequate training grounds and a training, camp would have to be established or enlarged provision be made in the existing training centres. It appears to be the policy to make the colonists settle the native question for themselves. The outlook is not very promising, and the day may not be very far distant when fresh military effort may be required in South Africa.

THE TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

Opinion is still very far from being unanimous on the subject of the Territorial Field Artillery. The majority of experienced officers, we believe, discountenance the proposal to organise a great force as an experiment. The Lancashire Field Artillery, with its twenty-eight days recruit training its fifty-six days brigade training annually on Salisbury Plain (including practice at the ranges in Service conditions), its field day with all arms, its 33 per cent. of Regular soldiers, and its 50 per cent. of non-commissioned officers kept throughout the year under an exceptionally good adjutant has been an object lesson. In such circumstances, with zeal and application, progress can be made. Sir Edward Hutton, as is well known, is wholly in favour of the Territorial artillery. His long Colonial experience has given him a different point of view, and he regards organisation as the main thing necessary, and training as subsidiary. He looks for fair excellence in peace and sound rough and ready value in war.

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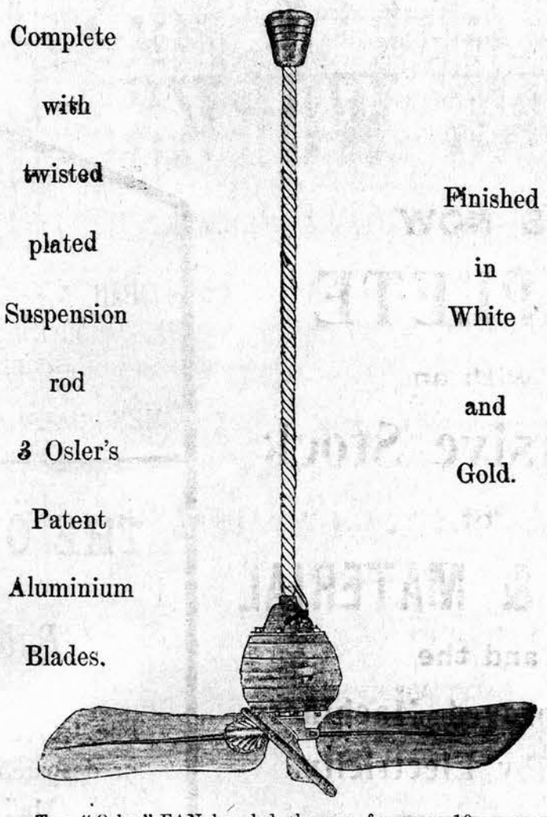

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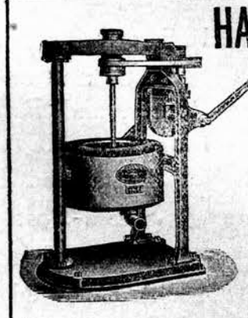

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